

Architect Wins
Prize for '94
The architect
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Museum of
Modern Art
in Paris has
won the
Pritzker Prize
for his design
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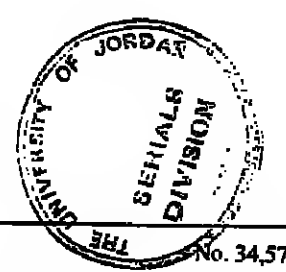
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Nightmare And Denial At a Rwanda Border Post

By Keith B. Richburg

RUSUMO FALLS BRIDGE Rwandan commander was angry. He had heard a shortwave radio report that his guerrilla organization had sealed off Rwanda's border with Tanzania, trapping as many as a quarter-million people who wanted to flee the country's ethnic carnage. The commander wanted to set foreign journalists straight.

"They said we are blocking people who want to run away from this place," the commander said. "This border is not closed."

Look around, he told the small group of reporters at the bridge. Indeed, there was no one in sight, except for troops of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front loitering on one side of the bridge and Tanzanian soldiers on the other.

In fact, said the commander, who declined to give his name, some of the 250,000 Rwandans who did flee the country last week were already starting to trickle back, and the guerrillas were there to greet them.

"We welcome anyone who wants to come," the commander said. "Of course, there are some who are afraid to come back. They are the criminals."

By "criminals" he was referring to members of Rwanda's Hutu ethnic majority who were participants in the slaughter of Tutsis that has turned Rwanda into Africa's most horrific killing ground.

The commander's welcome had an empty ring. The bulk of the refugees were Hutus. Since April 6, when President Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was killed in a plane crash that was attributed to a rocket attack, Hutus in the military and presidential guard, along with tribal militias, have killed thousands of Tutsi tribesmen, as well as Hutus suspected of supporting opposition political groups, according to witnesses and human rights groups.

At the same time, the rebel front—dominated by Tutsis—renewed fighting with the military that began in 1990. In all, an estimated 200,000 people have been killed in less than four weeks.

The tools of the bloodletting were evident at the foot of the Tanzanian side of the bridge: a huge pile of machetes and knives collected by Tanzanian troops from the refugees before they were allowed to enter the country.

And as the commander spoke, gruesome evidence of continuing mass slaughter was visible beneath the bridge, as scores of mutilated corpses floated down the Kagera River and over the Rusumo Falls.

The corpses came every minute or two, sometimes alone but usually in groups of two or three, as many as 30 in an hour. All were badly bloated and disfigured, and they moved gently in the murky water until they hurried over the falls just beneath the 300-foot-long (90-meter) metal bridge.

Several bodies had collected at the foot of the falls, stuck between craggy rocks. They knuckled together in the current, tangled in wood and brush, most of them naked or nearly so. One still wore bright red underpants; on another, green trousers were clearly visible.

This macabre procession has continued for several days, relief workers here said, with 25 to 30 bodies rushing down the river every hour, at least 700 each day.

And they say that at other spots along the river banks, such as Murongo, farther north near the Ugandan border, the count seems even higher.

Foreign relief officials said they were discussing with the Tanzanian government ways of trying to collect the grisly debris before it becomes a major health hazard for Tanzania, part of which relies on the river for a share of its water supply.

But, at the moment, everyone seems overwhelmed.

"I don't think many countries have experience with 30 dead bodies an hour coming down a river in a remote area in the bush," said

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Israeli rightists in Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin masks protesting the agreement that carries out Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho, at a rally in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

China Sounds Alarm Over Serious Rural Unrest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING—China acknowledged on Tuesday a serious breakdown of law and order in parts of the countryside, with warlords, bandits and feuding clans running rampant and peasants refusing to recognize constituted authority.

Unrest among the country's 900 million rural dwellers has a special resonance for the Chinese leadership, since Mao and his cohorts made the peasantry the primary base for their seizure of power in 1949.

The problem of rural disorder has been a source of concern for some time, but a front-

page article in the official Legal Daily on Tuesday made it clear that the leadership's worries were multiplying.

The newspaper said that such lawlessness meant that the central government was having increasing trouble controlling the social, economic and political situation outside the big cities.

In some rural areas, the article said, "village social order is out of control." Local officials, it said, are "weak and lax, and some are already paralyzed."

In another development showing strains in China's leading institutions, the press on Tues-

day reported the statement of a senior military official reminding the armed forces that they were bound to obey the commands of the Communist Party.

In his statement, General Zhang Zhen, vice chairman of the central military commission, said, "The great traditions of the army include, especially, the absolute leadership of the Communist Party, devotion to the people and major political and ideological work."

Soldiers, he said, must "respect the union between the People's Liberation Army and the government on one hand, and the army and the

people on the other." Such entreaties usually imply lapses in discipline.

Disaffection is believed to be on the rise in the army, whose 3 million soldiers have seen improvements in their living standards lag far behind those of their compatriots during the country's continuing economic boom. Most recruits come from rural backgrounds.

Economic reforms were given a large share of the blame in the Legal Daily article for breakdowns in the countryside. The report said the changes had created a new class of wealthy city

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For South Africa, a Psychological Transformation

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG—Last week, a visiting Boston minister, Charles Smith, asked an elderly man on his way to vote if he was frightened by the rash of car bombings that had preceded South Africa's historic election.

"He said, 'Reverend, if I happen to be walking on the wrong side of the road when a bomb hits, I'll just vote from heaven.'"

"I jotted that down," recalled Mr. Smith, who was here as part of President Bill Clinton's official observer mission. "I said to myself, 'That'll preach.'"

For the past half-century, South Africa has been the most preached-at country in the world. Now it's preaching to the world.

The election returns will not be official for days, but South Africa's psychological transformation is already complete. Overnight, it has gone from polecat to poster child—not just in the world's applauding eyes, but in its own.

As millions literally danced in the streets Monday night after Nelson Mandela's victory speech, the cathartic effects of this multi-racial election were plain to see. Blacks have achieved a measure of dignity; whites have shed their burden of guilt. Peace has broken

out in most of the country's strife-torn villages and townships. Crime is down, stocks are up.

South Africa has always had an outsized hold on the world's attention, thanks to the compelling moral outrage of apartheid.

Foreign aid, now roughly \$500 million a year, will balloon to \$2 billion if the new

NEWS ANALYSIS

government chooses to tap the soft loans the World Bank is ready to make available. In a \$100 billion economy, this will take some pressure off the new government as it scrambles for funds to build houses, sewage and water systems, electricity lines and tarred roads in black areas.

The country's reserve bank governor is already forecasting that a decade of capital flight—which has seen some \$16 billion disappear overseas, taking along hundreds of thousands of potential jobs—will reverse itself.

These economic dividends are still off in the medium-term future, and things could go terribly wrong before then. The largest pothole ahead is the potential for massive mis-

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Hernus Kriel, left, former law and order minister and a National Party candidate in the western Cape, celebrating his victory Tuesday. The party helped prevent an ANC sweep.

Israeli Army Restricts Use Of Force as Accord Nears

Rabin and Arafat Meet In Cairo to Work Out Last-Minute Differences

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM—The Israeli Army has tightened its "open-fire" orders in the occupied territories to avoid shooting armed Palestinian police officers who will be deployed under self-rule, security sources said Tuesday.

About 1,000 Palestinian police officers are to move into the self-rule areas of Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho following the expected signing in Cairo on Wednesday of an autonomy accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Soldiers will no longer be allowed to open fire on armed Palestinians at will, the sources said.

"They will be able to shoot only after identifying the type of weapon and the intentions of the person bearing arms," said a senior military source, quoted in the newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth. "If the armed person has no intention of shooting and his behavior is not suspicious, he cannot be shot."

Under the autonomy agreement, to be signed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, Israel will evacuate all military bases in the self-rule areas and hand them over to a Palestinian police force.

But Israel will retain responsibility for Jewish settlements, external security and foreign relations.

At least five major points of disagreement remain in the nearly 200-page document, which details implementation of the historic agreement on principles that was signed in Washington in September. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat were in Cairo on Tuesday to iron out the differences.

Mr. Arafat accused Israeli officials of backtracking on some issues that previously were settled, but would not give details. "They are procrastinating in order not to implement many agreements we reached," he said.

However, Gad Ben-Ari, a spokesman for Mr. Rabin, said the differences between negotiators were 98 percent settled. He said that what remained were "substantial issues but issues that can be resolved."

An Israeli Army spokesman, elaborating on the new orders, said the forces were under instructions to use live bullets only in cases "where a real and obvious danger exists." Israeli forces have been warned to let Palestinians celebrate freely after the signing.

But the army intends to block the main roads into the West Bank and Gaza Strip to prevent Jewish settlers from protesting the accord.

The new orders were issued as the redeployment of Israeli forces speeded up Tuesday and equipment was pulled out from bases across the Gaza Strip, correspondents and witnesses reported.

The Israelis were removing an observation point at Jabalia refugee camp, and equipment was seen being taken out of several military installations in Gaza City, as well as from the main army base at the Nussirat refugee camp and a border police station in the Burei area.

The Israelis are to redeploy to three zones to

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Buyers Line Up As Kodak Exits Health Business

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—Eastman Kodak Co.'s new chief executive, refocusing the company on its traditional strength in imaging, said Tuesday that Kodak would sell the health care businesses that bring in a quarter of its annual revenue.

Two European companies said they were interested in acquiring parts of the businesses, whose sale will be another step in the sweeping reorganization the health care industry is undergoing in America and abroad.

George Fisher, who became Kodak's chair-

Falling sales are forcing shifts throughout the drug industry, Page 9.

man in December after the board pushed out his predecessor for moving too slowly in reorganizing and cutting costs, said the company would concentrate on "the business Kodak knows best," which for more than a century has been photography.

The company's principal business will be imaging, whether by chemical, electronic, digital or the higher technology in which Mr. Fisher excelled in his previous post as the chief executive of Motorola Inc. Although Kodak is putting its drug and personal care subsidiaries up for sale, it will keep its health sciences division, which specializes in X-ray film and electronic imaging for medical diagnosis.

The three subsidiaries are Sterling Winthrop, which sells prescription drugs and over-the-counter brands such as Bayer aspirin; a diagnostics division that specializes in chemical blood analysis; and L&F Products, which sells personal care and cleaning products such as Lysol.

Together they generate about \$3.7 billion, or about one-quarter, of Kodak's annual revenues. Wall Street analysts were uncertain how much Mr. Fisher could obtain for them to help run down Kodak's debt of \$7 billion. Of that debt, \$5.1 billion was acquired by the expensive and eventually unprofitable takeover of Sterling Drug in 1988. Kodak stock jumped \$1.375 a share to \$46.125 on Tuesday after rising \$3.25 Monday on speculation of the divestiture.

The Kodak announcement was part of a wave of consolidation now sweeping the drug

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Sweden's Once-Proud Welfare State Retreats as Economy Unravels

By Steve Coll

STOCKHOLM—In a stock trading room above a cobblestone street in Stockholm's genteel old city, Mats Westman sits on the front lines of a bitter and unfinished struggle that Swedes call *systemskifte*, or changing the system.

As Sweden slogs out of its deepest recession since the 1930s, this proudly egalitarian country is grappling with a broad challenge: how to create jobs while reviving a cradle-to-grave welfare system it can no longer afford.

A central question is what to do with young men like Mr. Westman and his colleagues at the dynamic and successful brokerage firm Hestegren & Qviberg. They are members

of that most resented and controversial species, the new Swedish yuppie.

There are too few young people coming into the market," Mr. Westman lamented while juggling telephones and punching buttons on computerized stock screens. So unpopular is the flashy, unapologetic pursuit of wealth in Sweden these days, he said, that "people in the financial community have become more subdued."

"They're not driving Porsches," he said. "They're driving Saabs."

His parents are slightly embarrassed that he trades stocks, Mr. Westman conceded.

"Of course, they're pleased I'm doing well and earning a lot of money," he said, "but maybe they'd rather I was an industrialist."

Mr. Westman's comments reflect ambivalence about free markets in Sweden more than two years after a center-right government led by Prime Minister Carl Bildt plunged the country into a brave new post-socialist world. He promised a trimmer welfare state, lower taxes and greater freedom of choice in society and the economy.

After decades of building a mixed socialist and capitalist system—"capitalism without capitalists," as a government economist, Klas Eklund, called it—Sweden is attempting to introduce new market incentives in its state-dominated, welfare-driven system. Because of its generous across-the-board social benefits, that system was a model for Europe during the postwar period and the envy of many in the industrialized world. No more. It is going broke, and quick-

ly. Yet, many Swedes, while recognizing that some break with their past is inevitable, insist that in their pursuit of the free markets they do not want the Swedish rich to become very much richer or the Swedish poor to become very much poorer. The question dividing the country today is whether this approach is possible anymore, or desirable.

"I don't think Swedes have adjusted yet to the new freedoms," said Peter Egardt, Prime Minister Bildt's chief of staff. "We are not used to big differences in income." He added, "Something in our mind says, 'You shan't stand out too much.'"

Since 1992, Swedish unemployment benefits have been cut by more than 10 percent, sick leave has been trimmed, health care systems have been revised to include individual

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A Feud in Jaipur Over Palaces and Gems

By Molly Moore

JAIPUR, India—Once upon a time, not so long ago, the families of India's Raj gathered here in the courts of pink sandstone palaces for endless gala celebrations. Today, the bickering heirs to the aristocracy tend to meet mostly in courts of law where they are battling over extravagant palaces, jewels and antiques worth billions of dollars.

Among the descendants of India's 565 princes, there is hardly a family that isn't slugging it out in court for the spoils of one the most opulent eras the world has ever known. At stake are some of the best-known landmarks and most valuable jewels and paintings on the globe.

From the floating white marble Lake Palace at Udaipur—used as the exotic backdrop for a

James Bond movie—to a 185-carat diamond that the Nizam of Hyderabad used as a paperweight, many of the properties and artifacts of centuries of Indian history are in the hands of judges attempting to arbitrate family feuds.

They are fighting like dogs in the street," a longtime watcher of royalty in Jaipur said of his city's family dynasty, formerly one of the wealthiest and most influential of India's nobility.

Families are fighting families, siblings are dueling within families, and governments and tax collectors are angling for their shares. In the case of the last Maharajah of Jaipur, who had three wives, the third wife and her sons are challenging the eldest son of the first wife over a 150-page list of palaces, jewelry, paintings and other royal possessions worth an estimated \$322 million.

At the same time, the entire family is in-

involved with the government in a legal tug-of-war for palaces and lands valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

"It's a terrible mess," said Shree Narayan Thani, deputy magistrate of Jaipur.

Family feuds are nothing new to India's royal families. In the past the nobility resorted to poisoning, murder and war to settle disputes over wives, riches and lands. But, with the government paring their vast holdings and the value of properties and jewels skyrocketing, today's legal battles are perhaps the most bitter yet.

Many royal family members and historians believe the court clashes will result in the final demise of the Raj dynasties, eroding their holdings as well as the last of their reputations.

"After another generation, they'll be as common as everybody else," said Mr. Thani. "The

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 13.39	Down 0.04%
3714.41	112.38
The Dollar	Yen
1.637	1.6474
DM	Yen
1.5135	1.5185
101.00	101.635
5.6108	5.641

Newsstand Prices
Andorra 9.00 FF Luxembourg 40 L Fr
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Armenia 1.400 CFA Gator 11.20 FF
Cayman 1.400 CFA Réunion 11.20 FF
Egypt 5.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R
France 9.00 CFA Senegal 9.00 CFA
Gabon 9.00 CFA Spain 200 PTAS
Greece 2.600 Lire Tunisia 1.000 Din
Italy 1.130 CFA Turkey 1.130 CFA
Ivory Coast 1.130 CFA U.A.E. 1.130 Dirh
Japan 1.130 CFA U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51-10
Lebanon 1.130 CFA U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51-10

Kiosk

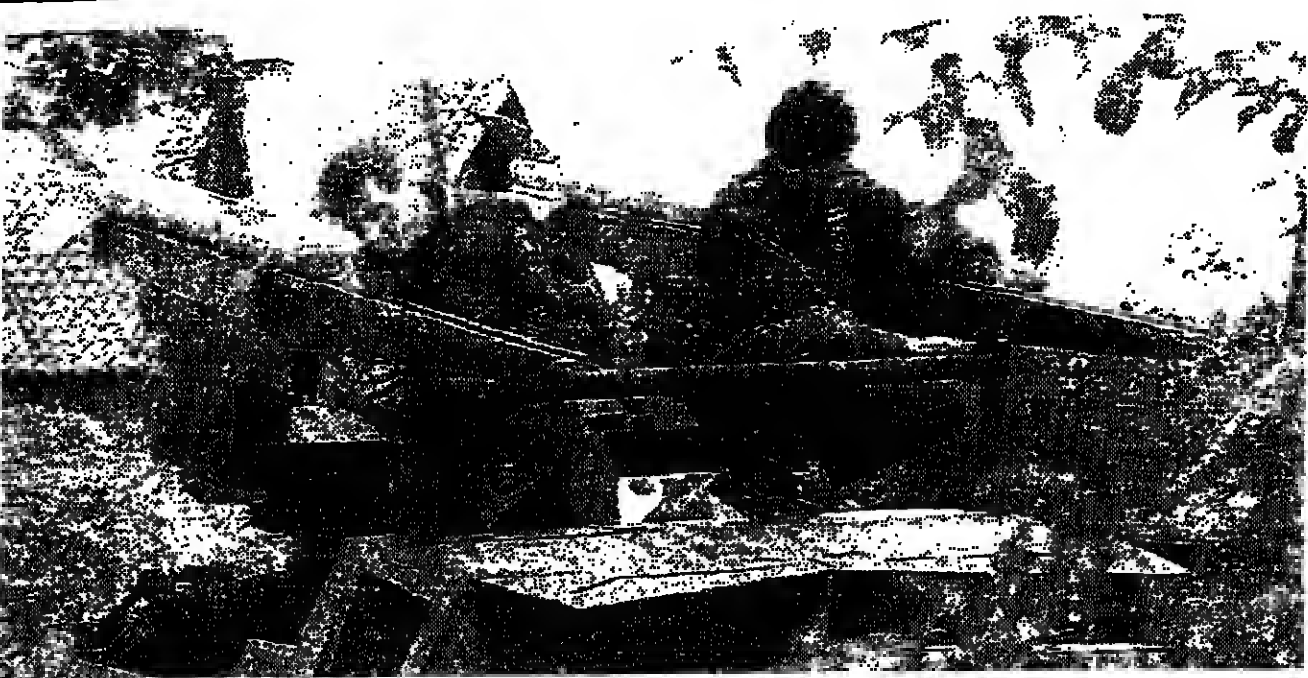
Dutch to Suggest Lubbers for EU

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Dutch government will propose outgoing Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, 54, as a replacement for the European Union chief executive, Jacques Delors, in the next few days.

After polls closed in parliamentary elections Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister Peter Koopmans would submit Mr. Lubbers' name to the European Council.

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Bosnian Serbs fitting air-to-air rockets from a jet fighter to a ground launcher in Breko, in northern Bosnia, on Tuesday.

UN Admits Serb Pullout Is 'Unresolved'

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Ten days after Serbian forces were supposed to have complied with a NATO ultimatum to withdraw from Gorazde's city center, the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia acknowledged Tuesday that problems remained over their compliance.

"We still have some unresolved questions over Gorazde," the United Nations official, Yasushi Akashi, said here after meeting with Hris Silajdzic, the prime minister of the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

Mr. Silajdzic is adamant that Bosnian peace talks will not resume in earnest until Serbian forces are removed from NATO's three-kilometer "exclusion zone" around Gorazde.

Over the past week, UN military officials have at first denied the presence of the Serbian militia, then said they were no more than a handful, then described them as policemen, and finally conceded that there were 100 of the

armed Serbs and that they constituted a problem.

After meeting Mr. Silajdzic, Mr. Akashi went to the headquarters of the Bosnian Serbs in Pale and said afterward that the Serbs seemed "serious" about compliance. He added that he had discussed the issue of the presence of a Serbian police element in Gorazde for a transitional period.

However, there was no indication that the conflict had been resolved and it appeared that peace talks with a group of international diplomats scheduled for Thursday would have scant chance of advancing.

On several occasions over the past 10 days, UN military spokesmen, Western officials and relief workers have provided widely divergent accounts of the situation in the beleaguered town, which has been sealed to journalists by the Serbs who surround it.

For the UN command in Sarajevo, the essential aim appears to have been the avoidance of NATO air strikes that might endanger its 16,000 personnel in Bosnia and cause an escalation of the Bosnian War.

Thus the situation in Gorazde — skirmishes and sniper fire notwithstanding — has been characterized by UN military spokesmen as having returned more or less to normal.

The Serbian militia are said to be protecting Serbian civilians who have been brought back into the town. Some of them are occupying houses that almost certainly belonged to Serbs before the war started two years ago. Nevertheless, the armed Serbs are in violation of the exclusion zone.

The Bosnian government is furious about the presence of the militia in the town. "The situation in Gorazde demonstrates that the UN force here has no credibility, so it had to believe in the international community as mediators," Bosnia's vice president, Ejup Ganic, said in an interview this week.

Perhaps more importantly, NATO keeps telling the United Nations that its aerial surveillance shows that Serbian compliance with NATO ultimatums, both in Gorazde and Sarajevo, leaves a lot to be desired. A NATO report to this effect was given to the UN command here this week, Western officials said.

The Dutch Deliver Huge Protest Vote Christian Democrats Reeling From Pounding by Populists

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — Troubled by an influx of foreigners, accelerating job losses and cuts in cherished social welfare programs, Dutch voters on Tuesday inflicted the worst electoral defeat in this century on the traditional governing power, the Christian Democrats.

The first national elections since 1989 in the Netherlands, long regarded as Western Europe's most tolerant and socially progressive country, saw a sharp turn away from the mainstream governing parties and a breakthrough for radical populist parties.

While the Christian Democrats and the Labor Party, the junior party in the center-left government, suffered setbacks, upstart parties representing the extreme right and the interests of elderly citizens reaped a harvest of protest votes to capture a handful of seats in the new parliament.

The results appeared to confirm a trend among West European democracies, where the worst recession in two decades, resentment toward foreigners and anxiety about future social benefits has provoked a backlash against governing parties.

While pleased to see his party emerge as the country's biggest political force despite its loss of seats, the longtime Labor leader, Wim Kok, warned that the rise of the far right in the Netherlands was an ominous development.

"This is a black page in Dutch history," he said. "We must stop this poisonous campaign of hatred toward foreigners by the right-wing extremists in our country."

According to final projections with most votes counted, the low score registered by the Christian Democrats saw their share in the 150-seat lower house of parliament plummet to 34 seats from the 54 they won five years ago. The Labor Party looked set to win 37 seats, down from 49.

Early results showed that the conservative opposition party, the Liberals, was expected to improve its share to 31 seats from 22. The small, leftist D66 party was poised to emerge as the biggest winner, doubling its score and raising its profile to 24 seats from 12.

The most startling result of the election was the strong showing by the General Old People's Party and a sister party, which came out of nowhere to capture 7 seats. Their support was drawn from old-age pensioners alarmed by a proposal by the Christian Democrats to freeze all pensions for four years.

The far-right party, the Center Democrats, also registered surprising gains that will probably boost its presence in parliament to 4 seats from 1. Their blatant anti-foreigner crusade shocked many commentators but apparently struck a chord with the voters.

Dutch Police Raid 23 Foreign Banks In Tax Crackdown

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Dutch authorities said Tuesday that they had raided the offices of 23 foreign banks in a major crackdown on tax evasion by residents sending money abroad to keep it out of the taxman's grasp.

"People try to be inventive and find ways to avoid paying tax," said Andre Weimer of the Amsterdam public prosecutor's office. Dutch income tax ranges from 38.25 percent to 60 percent, one of the highest rates in Europe.

Depositing money with foreign banks without declaring it appears to be a popular technique for earning interest, Mr. Weimer said.

He declined to comment on a report by the Dutch ANP news agency that the foreign banks included branches of Moroccan, Turkish and Spanish banks.

The number of foreign-owned banks in the Netherlands has grown to 80 this year from 25 in 1975, boosted by branches opened by Middle and Southeast Asian banks.

Mr. Weimer said the investigation was confined to clients and did not cast suspicion on the banks themselves. There was no link with organized money-laundering. "I cannot tell you how much money or many people are involved yet," he added.

WORLD BRIEFS

EU Expansion Vote Seems Assured

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament looked set to clear the way on Wednesday for the expansion of the European Union to include Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden. "There is no doubt about the result," Jean-Pierre Cot of France, leader of the parliament's biggest group, the Socialists, said at a news briefing. "I am convinced that there will be more than 260 as a total and there will be no major difference between Norway and the other three." The parliament must give its assent to allow expansion, with at least 200 of the 517 sitting members saying "yes" in separate votes on the countries Wednesday.

Parliamentary officials said a positive vote on Norway would be difficult to achieve, because many deputies oppose Oslo's decision to resume catching minke whales in defiance of an international ban.

Schmidt Supports Social Democrats

BERLIN (Reuters) — For the first time since he left office, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is returning to the political arena supporting the Social Democratic Party he once led but later repudiated. Twelve years after leaving office, Mr. Schmidt, 75, introduced a book Tuesday that maps out his ideas on how the Social Democrats can win the Christian Democrats in October. In the book, called "The New Decision," he contends that the Social Democratic Party would govern Germany better than Helmut Kohl, his erstwhile rival and successor. "Schmidt has been moving closer" to the Social Democrats in recent years and this is extremely important for us because he still has a great lot of weight in this country," said Rudolf Hartung, managing director of the party in Berlin.

Ruhe Sees Russia in NATO's Future

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Defense Minister Vokker Ruhe said Tuesday that he foresaw new Euro-Atlantic political cooperation featuring a strong and expanded North Atlantic Treaty Organization that included security participation by Russia. "Prosperity and democracy should not end at Germany's borders, nor should NATO and the European Union and thus," Ruhe said in a speech prepared for delivery at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Mr. Ruhe said his plan for Euro-Atlantic political cooperation would be fostered by continued active U.S. participation in Europe and would aim to create a "trans-Atlantic economic and security community" amalgam of NATO and a Euro-American free trade zone. He praised the U.S. plan adopted by NATO for a Partnership for Peace that provides for NATO involvement with former East bloc nations, including Russia.

Yemeni Feuding Downs Jet Fighter

SANA, Yemen (Reuters) — A southern Yemeni military aircraft has been shot down by rival northern troops stationed in the south, a southern source in Sana said Tuesday.

The MiG-21 fighter of the southern forces "was shot down by ground fire on Monday evening when a group of planes tried to carry out provocative sorties over the camp of the Second Armored Brigade," the source said.

North and South Yemen merged four years ago, but rivalries persisted, fed by a feud between President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a northerner, and Vice President Ali Salem al-Baid, a southerner.

A New 'House of Horror' Accusation

GLOUCESTER, England (Reuters) — The wife of the accused serial killer Frederick West was charged Tuesday with a fourth murder in Britain's "House of Horror" case.

Rosemary West, 40, was ordered held in police custody after she appeared briefly in a Gloucester court to be formally charged with the murder, along with her husband, of Theresa Siegenthaler, a 22-year-old Swiss student who disappeared in 1974.

Last week, Mrs. West, the mother of eight, was charged, along with her husband, of murdering three girls in 1973. Mr. West's 32-year-old brother, has been charged with 10 murders, including those of his first wife and a 16-year-old daughter.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Fuel Shortage Crisis Eases in Lagos

LAGOS (Reuters) — An acute fuel shortage that has disrupted transport in Nigeria for more than two weeks appeared to ease Tuesday, the deadline set by the military authorities for the state oil company to bring the crisis to an end.

A spokesman for Nigerian National Petroleum Co. said that many gasoline stations in the city now had fuel and that he expected the situation to return to normal quickly. At the height of the crisis, fuel shortages, long lines formed at the few stations that had gasoline. A labour meeting Monday between the government and the heads of the country's oil marketing companies apparently resolved various distribution problems.

A record number of foreigners visited China last year, bolstering tourism revenue by more than 18 percent to \$4.7 billion, a Tourism Ministry official said Tuesday. More than 41.5 million tourists visited China in 1993, up nearly 9 percent from 1992.

Gambling on cruise ships off Alaska will be banned this year for the first time; the measure affects U.S. as well as vessels flying through the Bering Sea. Passengers will still be able to gamble when their ships travel through British Columbia waters on the popular U.S.-Alaska route.

Cathay Pacific Airways cut its Taiwan-Hong Kong flights by 15 percent in anticipation of lower demand because of Taiwan's ban on foreign tourists to China.

Japanese government offices and financial markets closed Tuesday for Constitution Day, a national holiday. They will reopen Friday after more national holidays: the Public Holiday and Children's Day. Troubles at the new Denver International airport continued as officials delayed the planned opening for a fourth time because of problems with a computerized baggage system.

Parliament Calls González in Corruption Affair

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Felipe González, facing one of the worst crises since the Socialists came to power 11 years ago, has been called to testify before parliament in a corruption affair involving the former chief of the Civil Guard, parliamentary sources said Tuesday.

Mr. González was summoned to appear before the Chamber of Deputies on May 11, the sources told Agencia France-Presse, after a meeting of spokesmen for all parties in the chamber.

Earlier, in an interview in the newspaper El Mundo, Luis Roldán Iñáñez, the former Civil Guard leader who is wanted on embezzlement charges, alleged that he was being made a scapegoat for corruption in the government and the governing Socialist Party.

Now a fugitive, he threatened to tell all he knows about government corruption if he was brought back for trial in Spain.

Mr. Roldán had previously told a parliamentary commission that he had a lot of dirt — he used a ruler word — in his head about government corruption.

His disappearance has put Mr. González at the mercy of support from the 17-member bloc of Catalan nationalist deputies.

The Catalans said that while they were not supporting the Socialists, they would continue to keep the government afloat. In exchange, they said they wanted to see broad change in the government immediately, including the resignation from Parliament of two former interior ministers and a former economy minister. Otherwise, they said, they will demand that Mr. González step down.

"If I go to jail," Mr. Roldán warned, "I will not go alone."

Investigating magistrates want to know how Mr. Roldán parlayed his relatively modest Civil Guard salary into a fortune estimated at about \$3.7 million. He failed to turn up for court hearings last week, and is believed to be abroad, possibly in France or South America.

After Mr. Roldán failed to appear, the interior minister, Antonio Asunción, offered his resignation. He was scheduled to appear before a commission of the Cortes, or parliament, to explain how Mr. Roldán managed to evade investigators.

Some political sources said Mr. González was under mounting pressure to resign, amid speculation that he would be succeeded by the deputy prime minister, Narcis Serra v. Serra. But sources close to Mr. González said he was determined to stand firm until he knew the results of the elections to the European Parliament on June 12. The

sources said the elections would give the government an indication of how badly it has been damaged by a series of high-level scandals.

The government ditched Mr. Roldán last year after his conspicuous wealth became a political embarrassment. Since then, media investigations have shown how Mr. Roldán used his position as a minor official in the Socialist Party as a springboard to reach one of the most powerful positions in the land. The magazine Cambio 16 said recently that it had failed to find any evidence that Mr. Roldán, a taxi driver's son, had any of the academic qualifications he claimed as an engineer and economist.

He was appointed head of the Civil Guard in 1986 after establishing a reputation for toughness as civil governor in Aragón Province, where he was a prime target for the Basque separatist organization ETA.

He told El Mundo that other government departments were guilty of irregularities worse than those linked to the Civil Guard. He denied he took commissions or kept secret bank accounts in Switzerland.

His lawyer, Gonzalo Casado, said Tuesday that he was quitting the case. "I understand that he may be suffering a deep depression but I have had no contact with him for a week," Mr. Casado said.

Bangladesh Storm Toll at 110

Reuters

NAYAPARA, Bangladesh — A cyclone that devastated southeastern Bangladesh has killed at least 120 people — many of them refugees from Burma — and officials said the toll may rise further once reports from remote areas become available.

More than 5,000 people have been injured and at least 500,000 left homeless. "This is a calamity," said Enamul Kabir, deputy commissioner of Cox's Bazar. "Human and property losses, although not as much as feared, could still be quite high."

Half of his team, including journalists, abandoned efforts to reach Teknaf, one of the worst-hit areas, because uprooted trees and electrical poles blocked the highway.

Reporters and officials confirmed 120 deaths, nearly 90 of them Rohingya, who are Muslim refugees forcibly expelled from Burma in recent years.

The storm, with a windspeed of

up to 200 kilometers (125 miles) an hour, damaged 16 of the 18 camps which housed nearly 200,000 refugees, leaving them to sleep in the open.

A camp official, Mohammed Akramuzzaman, said strong winds blew down the tents and shanties while heavy rain destroyed food and other supplies.

At least 1,000 refugees were injured, camp officials told reporters. Rescue officials estimated some 4,000 villagers were injured.

Taipei Is Firm on China Ban

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan stands firmly by its boycott on tour group visits to China after a March 31 pleasure-boat fire killed 24 Taiwanese tourists there, a senior government official said Tuesday.

"We hope to put this incident behind us as soon as possible but so far this is not the case," said Su Chi, deputy chairman of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council, which formulates policy toward China.

Taiwanese Pilots In Disaster Show Traces of Alcohol

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Investigators have found small percentages of alcohol in the blood of the pilot and the co-pilot of a Taiwanese passenger jet that crashed in central Japan last week, a newspaper report said Tuesday.

Wang Lo-chi, the pilot of the China Airlines Airbus A-300-600R, and the co-pilot, Chuang Meng-jung, were among 264 people killed in the crash April 26. Seven passengers survived the accident.

The Mainichi newspaper quoted unnamed transportation officials as saying only small percentages of alcohol were discovered. It was not clear when the two drank the alcohol, or whether it had any direct connection with the fatal accident, the paper said.

The report said the amounts of alcohol found were far below the point at which alcohol is generally considered to affect perception and behavior, although the effects of alcohol may be stronger at higher altitudes.

A local police spokesman said he had instructions not to comment on the report because the investigation was still under way. An official of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Committee at the Transport Ministry said the ministry had yet to confirm the report. A China Airlines official in Tokyo said the company had not yet received any information from investigators.

Berlusconi 'Fine-Tunes' Talks on New Cabinet

Reuters

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi said Tuesday that he expected to conclude consultations on forming Italy's new government this weekend. "The fine-tuning is at a very advanced stage," Mr. Berlusconi said.

Political commentators said the prime minister-designate could inform President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro as early as Monday that he was able to form the country's 534-member government.

As is customary in Italy, Mr. Berlusconi "reserved a decision" on accepting his appointment while exploring the prospects for forming a coalition cabinet.

Mr. Berlusconi said he would wind up meetings with labor, business and economic leaders on Friday and hold another meeting of the conservative Freedom Alliance over the weekend.

He said it was not yet decided how to distribute cabinet seats among members of the alliance, which includes the former Forza Italia movement, the federalist Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance.

A Move to Ground Craxi

Prosecutors called Tuesday for the seizure of Bettino Craxi's passport to prevent the former prime minister, who is under investigation for alleged corruption, from fleeing the country, Agencia France-Presse reported from Milan.

Judicial sources said the request came from prosecutors leading an anti-corruption probe that has cut a wide swathe through Italy's political and business establishment.

Mr. Craxi, who headed Italy's Socialist Party, is being investigated for almost 30 alleged infractions ranging from falsification of accounts to embezzlement and the illegal financing of political parties.

Richard Scarry Dies, Children's Writer

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

Richard Scarry, 74, a best-selling author and illustrator of children's books, died of a heart attack Saturday at Saanen hospital in Gstaad, Switzerland.

Mr. Scarry, who was born in Boston and moved to Switzerland in 1968, once wrote: "It's a precious thing to be communicating to children, helping them discover the gift of language and thought. I'm happy to be doing it."

Mr. Scarry's illustrations are noted for being crammed with details that toddlers find enthralling, especially children learning to talk.

Ole Risom, a former Golden Books and Random House publishing executive who worked with

him for years, estimated Monday that more than 100 million Scarry books had been sold in the United States and other countries.

Robin Warner, the publisher of Golden Books, said Mr. Scarry wrote and illustrated more than 250 books over the years. His works were translated into dozens of languages.

Mr. Warner said "Richard Scarry's Best Word Book Ever," published in 1965 by Golden Books, had sold 4 million copies. "The Busy World of Richard Scarry," an animated television series, began running on the Showtime cable channel in Canada early this year.

Richard McClure Scarry was born in 1919, studied at the Boston Museum School from 1939 to 1942,

served in the army and began illustrating books in 1947. He continued by began writing as well.

He was the author of eight children's books, including the top 100 best-selling hardcover children's book of all time, "The Busy World of Richard Scarry," published in 1963 by Golden Books.

Widely read books by Scarry include "Richard Scarry's Picture Book," "Richard Scarry's First Book of Words," and "Richard Scarry's Find Your ABCs."

"Half his books are storybooks," his son said Monday. "He had an educational book, but the educational books always try to teach across whatever educational boundaries they have to tell an interesting and light-hearted story."

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Herald Tribune

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United Nations in Shame

Even in a century inured to carnage, the killings in Rwanda evoke a special horror. Machetes are the common weapon in massacres that began with the April 6 death of the Rwandan president in a still mysterious air crash. The killings are selective: highest on the target list are Rwandans known to be educated or to favor human rights; possession of eyeglasses can be fatal. Thus to rampaging gangs of ethnic butchers who have claimed as many as 250,000 lives, a diploma is a death certificate.

Compounding the horror is the threat of pestilence and famine in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, as mutilated bodies clog the Kagera River, flowing into neighboring Tanzania at the rate of 25 bodies every hour.

The United Nations looks on, stunned. The Security Council struggles to explain its unanimous vote to cut back to 270 rather than increase the UN peacekeeping force originally sent to Rwanda as cease-fire monitors. And Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali appeals to African heads of state to send troops for a new all-African peacekeeping operation.

But the bitter truth is that the Security Council has no arrows in its quiver, and that in these matters the "international community" is a nebulous phantom. Ending these massacres is beyond the capacity of lightly armed peacekeepers. No UN member is volunteering to send combat troops. The United Nations cannot dispatch a rapid-deployment peace-making force because no such unit exists.

Groping for a stronger response, the Clinton administration is weighing the offer of logistic support for military intervention by neighboring African countries, and emergency humanitarian aid to the estimated 250,000 refugees who have fled to Tanzania.

A vital political corollary is that Washington should extend no recognition to Rwanda's acting military regime, composed of hard-line majority Hutus who are the presumed authors of the worst atrocities in Kigali.

President Bill Clinton could further mitigate this human rights disaster by opening an overdue discussion on peacekeeping. When he spoke to the General Assembly last October, he correctly said that the United Nations must know "when to say 'no'" to military intervention. But as the former UN peacekeeping chief Brian Urquhart has added, what happens more often is that Washington and the world confusingly say "yes" and "no" in the same resolution. Worse, UN members, most notably the United States, lag ignominiously in paying for peacekeeping operations that they have authorized.

The disasters of Somalia showed all too graphically the problems of responding to horrific television images with ad hoc forces under multinational command carrying out an ill-defined mission. Now the horrors of Rwanda underscore the continuing need for finding some better mechanism for saving lives when anarchy threatens.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Lead All South Africans

"Next Tuesday I shall lay down my responsibilities as state president," said Frederik W. de Klerk at a news conference on Monday. With his concession speech and announcement that he would be handing over the presidency to Nelson Mandela, South Africa's tormented transition from apartheid to democracy finally and mercifully comes to an end. "After so many centuries, we will finally have a government which represents all South Africans. All South Africans are now free," said the outgoing president. It was an extraordinary moment in the country's history.

The final vote tally from last week's unprecedented all-race elections is not in. Inexperience with handling universal franchise elections, unexpected logistical problems, even instances of possible voter fraud may be contributing factors to the drag in the vote count. Enough is known about the likely results, however, to expect that the transfer of power from minority rule to the black majority will come about on terms that most South Africans and the international community can accept. The victory represents a brilliant success for South Africans across the political spectrum who set aside their own factional

interests and withstood acts of violence and intimidation to make their country's first multiracial election a reality.

But the victory is also a personal triumph for the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela. After living through the brutality of apartheid and losing 27 years of his life in prison, Mr. Mandela is expected to be elected into his country's highest office. As the old order passes away, the new leadership indicates that it wants a broadly based government of national unity, possibly including in the cabinet some parties which performed poorly at the polls. That would be a generous gesture and a wise move toward shaping an inclusive government that will lead, for the first time, to a free, democratic South Africa.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

No to Assault Weapons

AK-47s, Uzis and Street Sweepers are made with one purpose: to kill human beings quickly and efficiently. They are not sporting weapons; they have no legitimate civilian purpose. The U.S. Senate has already voted to ban these guns, along with a list of other semiautomatic weapons and detachable magazines that can hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition. The ban would not apply to guns now legally owned, although it would require the filing of a federal form for such guns to be transferred. The Senate's assault weapons ban was passed as part of the crime bill. It was chopped off the House version. Now it is before the House as a freestanding bill, sponsored by Representative Charles Schumer, Democrat of New York.

The kinds of weapons described in this legislation are the most deadly guns legally available in most places in America. They are the weapons of choice of mass murderers and urban gangs. Their ability to deliver several rounds per second makes them ideal for drive-by shootings and the horrific massacres that have taken place in restaurants, workplaces and playgrounds around the country.

Opponents of this legislation point out that when these guns are used to commit crimes, they are often illegal guns; therefore to ban them would make no difference. But some horrible mass murders have been committed with legal assault weapons. And most of the illegal guns on American city streets were legally manufactured. If this bill passes, the deadliest ones will be manufactured no more.

Passage of the bill is far from certain. The House leadership seems determined to bring it to a vote this week, and its supporters believe that it is still 15 to 20 votes shy of passage. There have been two hearing sessions in recent days. The most important was that of Representative Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, who voted against such a ban in 1991 but who supported this version in the Judiciary Committee. Representative Susan Molinari, Republican of New York, who until a few days ago opposed the measure, has now changed her mind.

But there are still representatives from the New York area who plan to vote against the bill. Among them are Hamilton Fish, James Walsh, Bill Paxton and Gerald Solomon, all of New York, and Dean Galle of New Jersey. Mr. Fish voted against the bill in the Judiciary

Committee. His opposition is hard to understand. He represents much of Westchester County, many of his constituents work in New York City. Does he not want to see the Uzis and Street Sweepers off New York streets?

Other representatives who are undecided or have not publicly committed to support the bill are Benjamin Gilman, Sherwood Boehlert, Maurice Hinchey, Jack Quinn, John McHugh and Anne Houghton from New York, and James Saxton and Dick Zimmer from New Jersey. They need a call from their constituents urging a vote for the bill.

It is a relief to see President Bill Clinton taking the initiative to support this measure: his lobbying on its behalf in recent days has not been matched since the days of NAFTA. New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has also added his support. Many of the members of Congress listed have already had the guts to stand up to the gun lobby by voting for the Brady Law. They now need to assess whether they want to stand against the president, enlightened hunters, almost every police organization in the country, the mayor of the nation's biggest city and most of his fellow mayors — out of fear of the well-organized fanaticism of the National Rifle Association.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Who Will Police the World?

U.S. ability to court deaths of troops to pursue an objective not clearly associated with vital national interest has been seriously dented. The United States feels it cannot be the world's policeman. That being so, [it] should welcome an institutionalization of the role of NATO in the service of the UN, while broadening it. The first requirement is to bring in Russia as an equal partner. It will be necessary to include Japan and China in some form.

Still, much of the responsibility for finding new solutions rests on the shoulders of the United States. The Bosnia tragedy has shown that the alternative to a national and coherent new policy is chaos, suffering and ad hoc responses that fail to work.

—S. Nihal Singh, commenting in the *Khaleej Times* (Dubai)



The West Stands Convicted of Hypocrisy in Bosnia

By Hanns W. Maull

RIER, Germany — One must hope that NATO's most recent ultimatum — its third — will work. But the chances are that it will not, that it will be seen as what it really is: a desperate bluff to get the West out of a quagmire. There is urgent need to rethink Western policies toward the warring Yugoslav neighbors.

A thorough rethinking should start by squarely facing up to Western shortcomings and failures. Those have been of two kinds: failures in analysis, and failures in policy.

Among the more serious failures in analysis was the widespread assumption among Western govern-

Public opinion, shaken by gruesome television pictures, demanded drastic action.

Governments dumped the problem on international institutions — without giving them the wherewithal to do the job.

ments that in the violent disintegration of Yugoslavia, there were no vital Western interests at stake.

This assumption was wrong. Events in Yugoslavia have produced enormous problems of political credibility for national governments and international institutions. It is now plain that the West does need a modicum of the very international order that has been shot to pieces in the former Yugoslavia.

The second failure of analysis has been the inability to understand that this conflict has always been both a civil war and a war of aggression. The Serbs are fighting for territory, but they are also fighting for the security of ethnic Serbs. Other ethnic groups now fight for similar reasons. They will not be stopped by reluctant air strikes. The grim truth is that between the Serbs and their victims, security will be possible for a long time to come only on the basis of territorial separation.

The third flaw was a faulty assessment of what military force can and cannot achieve. It is easy in today's world to use military force to wreak havoc, but very hard to harness it to constructive purposes. The liberation of Kuwait was an exception.

and even there military force was unable to achieve a key objective: a change of regime in Baghdad. In Yugoslavia, this reality operated for the West, but (and this is often overlooked) it also applies to the Serbs. Their wars of territorial expansion have destroyed the Serbian economy, and in the end will turn out to be as much of a national catastrophe for them as for the victims of their aggression.

Somalia and Haiti, as well as Yugoslavia, where the UN intervention has moved away from the tried and trusted model of peacekeeping, demonstrate that constraints on the use of military force apply particularly severely to operations under UN auspices. The UN operations in Namibia and Cambodia, on the other hand, were successful — by sticking to the traditional peacekeeping role of UN forces.

These lessons were ignored in Yugoslavia. Why? The answer to this question brings us to the second kind of flaw: the yawning gap between exaggerated expectations and flimsy policy effort.

This gap operated at two levels simultaneously, producing a double hypocrisy of Western policies toward the former Yugoslavia: public opinion, shaken by gruesome television pictures, demanded drastic action by governments to stop the atrocities — but showed little willingness to pay the price of effective measures. Governments, in turn, dumped the problem onto international institutions (the then European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations, NATO) — without, however, giving them the wherewithal to do the job.

The result was predictable: with the rapid spread of this brushfire of ethnic violence, the costs of stopping the slaughter shot up. Now there are no more decent options; all alternatives look grim. To extricate itself, the West must begin by being honest. Rather than pretend to pursue policy objectives that describe what it would like to see but is quite unprepared to fight for, it must start defining policies and policy objectives that are realistic in terms both of the situation on the ground and of the limited willingness of Western governments and peoples to make sacrifices. Such policy objectives might include:

• Freezing the fighting as quickly as possible. This implies a cease-fire in place, which could be seen as legitimizing territorial conquest by force. It

would be hard to swallow for all concerned, particularly for the Muslims. They would have to choose between continuing the fight for territory on their own, or saving the lives of the Muslim communities and rebuilding their shattered realm.

• Territorial and population exchanges under international auspices to create territorially coherent ethnic groups, with generous support for the resettlement of displaced people in Bosnia, or in the Western countries. This not only would ratify the despotic practice of "ethnic cleansing," it would engage the international community in it. And it would clearly favor the Serbs. But does anyone have serious suggestions for how to sustain, over longer periods, population enclaves that are little more than large refugee camps?

• Shifting the protection, humanitarian assistance and support of refugees onto the Bosnian government. This would be possible once Bosnia, to put it bluntly and cynically, has been "carved up." UN troops should be moved out of those tasks as quickly as possible, and moved into duties of interposition along agreed cease-fire lines. As the victimized group, the Muslims should get not only generous material support from governments and private organizations, but the means to protect themselves as a community. The arms embargo ought to be lifted, subject to strict acceptance of the cease-fire. The objective of this would be to work toward a balance of power between Serbs and Muslims, but one frozen by cease-fire and interposed forces.

• Maintaining sanctions on Serbia so long as there is no progress on a wider political settlement. Sanctions would help to delegitimize territorial conquest by force and keep the pressure for political negotiations.

None of these objectives and policies would be cause for pride. They fly in the face of much of what the Western alliance stands for. But they would recognize, first, that the Yugoslav nightmare urgently needs a settlement now; second, that the West must be involved in it; and third, that it must try to get the best possible results with the limited budget of political will and resources at its disposal. This would be a step toward honesty — and the West's worst enemy in the Yugoslav crisis has been its hypocrisy.

The writer, professor of international relations at the University of Trier, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

The PLO Will Have to Prove That It Can Govern

By Yirmiyahu Yovel

NEW YORK — Again, Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat are to shake hands in a momentous ceremony, this Wednesday in Cairo. Months of haggling, crisis, bloodshed and suffering have followed the handshake on the White House lawn in September. This time, more than the symbolism of signatures is at stake.

Can the agreement on Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank work? Can terrorism be carried out by the fundamentalist assassins of Hamas stop?

These are separate questions, or at least they ought to be. Unfortunately, emotions in Israel make the viability of peace with the Palestinians depend on cessation of all terror attacks — an unrealistic objective. This dream gives the terrorists far too many chips and too much disruptive power.

That is why, hard though it may be, Israelis have to realize that terror cannot be completely stopped, even

in peacetime, and that while terror endangers individual lives and property, it does not imperil the existence of the state. War does.

Hamas opposes the peace process for three reasons.

It is against Israel's very existence as a Jewish state. It is a theocratic, Islamic state rather than the secular state that the Palestine Liberation Organization seeks. And it suspects — or says it suspects — that the Gaza-Jericho plan is an Israeli sham devised to avoid creation of a Palestinian state.

But Hamas has strong interests, ideological and practical. In avoiding a fratricidal war with the PLO that it knows it cannot win and that, it says, would play into the hands of the Israelis. (Such a war would help the Israeli right, but not the government.) The PLO, for its part, claims to

represent all Palestinians, including those opposed to its policies. This is why it insisted, successfully, that Israel release many imprisoned Hamas activists with the thousands of PLO members now being freed.

Despite their own propaganda, some Hamas leaders are prepared to accept the PLO position that the Gaza-Jericho plan is not the end of a process but a first step. In their view, when full independence is attained their militant movement may then have its hour.

So Hamas and the PLO are reported to have reached an agreement under which Hamas will not challenge Mr. Arafat by arms and not launch further terrorist attacks against Israel from the areas under self-rule.

The PLO, bent on building dependable institutions, has a powerful interest in enforcing the agreement,

both to foil Hamas bloodshed that might challenge its governance and to avoid Israeli threats or acts of intervention and reprisal.

Hamas knows that within a few days the PLO will have a loyal and well-armed force of more than 8,000 members — its own police — and will control computers, records and a variety of intelligence resources provided by the departing Israeli authorities. These resources will be complemented by the PLO's own intelligence networks in the territories. This will give it a fair chance to control the streets, although it will not be able to avoid violence altogether.

Yet security measures that are based on fear are, at best, half-measures. What is more essential is hope — political and economic — for people who have scarcely known it.

That hope lies partly in the agreement on economic relations signed by Israel and the Palestinians in Paris on Friday — and of course on Western help. Now, for a PLO peace to prevail over Hamas terrorism, Gaza residents must see real improvement in work opportunities, housing, schools, roads and sewage.

In short, the PLO must show that it can govern, that it can shift from being fighters to able administrators and strategists who can outwit Hamas.

The writer, professor of philosophy at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is teaching at the New School for Social Research, in New York. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

When Will Arabs Be Ready for Peace?

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has something important in common with Iraqi Saddam Hussein and America's Bill Clinton.

Saddam Hussein did not tell the Iraqi people when he invaded Kuwait that there was a chance they would be pummeled into military defeat. When Bill Clinton ordered American bombers to take part in the Bosnian war, he did not say there was a chance that bombing could spread the war further.

And Yitzhak Rabin, making concessions to bring peace with Palestinians and Syria, does not tell Israelis of the evidence that Arab public opinion is not ready for that peace, and favors immediate military confrontation as the alternative.

An old story — when national leaders, democratic or dictatorial, take a major step that involves big risk and big opportunity, they emphasize the opportunities and slide over or just skip talk about risk.

In a recent column I wrote that Arab governments were still spewing out anti-Israeli propaganda and that Arab nations had taken none of the obvious steps to show their people that the unholy war was over. Coincidentally, the day the column was printed I received a study that provided startling supporting statistics.

The study was carried out not by an Israeli but by Hila Khachian, associate professor of political science at the American University of Beirut. The article, printed by the *New Middle East Quarterly* (4304 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia 19104) is called "Are the Arabs Ready for Peace With Israel?"

His answer is a sad "no" — the result of a poll he carried out among 1,000 Muslim Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians in Beirut on the eve of the first Israeli-PLO agreement on Sept. 13, 1993.

"What are the alternatives to peace talks?" was one question. Of the two-thirds who replied to the question, 75 percent favored "immediate military confrontation with Israel."

The remaining one-fourth wanted to maintain the present situation — no peace, no war.

The conclusion in the analysis is that those who did support negotiations saw them merely as a truce before another military confrontation. The study blames Arab leadership for the fact that Arab people show little understanding of peace with Israel or its benefits and see it as a surrender.

Since the early 1920s, Mr. Khachian writes, the Arab elite has conditioned Arab populations to suspect Jews. Hate Zionism and seek the destruction of Israel. And when Arab leaders chose to seek peace, he says, they did not prepare their people for what it meant, but followed a policy of "peace by stealth" — one step forward, two steps back, underestimating the implications of peace.

The Rabin government is so convinced that a formal peace is in the best interest of Israel that it has changed the military strategy that for decades rested on control of the West Bank and the Golan Heights.

As part of its negotiating tactics

Israel is playing down the refusal of Arab governments to revoke the very actions that helped create and sustain hatred and war against Israel.

Among them are the global hate sewer, the world boycott, Jewish travelers, and the Arab conventions calling for the death of Israel.

When many members of the U.S. Congress wanted to push for an end of the embargo now, the Israelis lashed out. Then Israel decided to accept a UN resolution condemning murders committed by one private person — the Hebron killer. This had never been done at the United Nations. Israelis did not urge the United States to veto a paragraph treating Jerusalem as occupied territory.

When Palestinians refused to revoke their death threats, Israel acted unconcerned. When the Arab League refuses to end the embargo, Israel talks about the exceptions that Arabs graciously grant from time to time.

The Rabin government will probably achieve the agreements it seeks. Land on credit and the coming Palestinian independence are a good starting point for the Arabs. But in the process his government is making the error of other Israeli governments — deluding itself about what Arab people think, and the consequences.

If Israel now does not seem to care much about how the Arab people are fed with hatred, or that so many see peace with Israel as a prelude to war with Israel, why should any other government bother itself — now or after the papers are signed?

The New York Times

Questions Related To Saddam

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — From the mats at the Qatari Club to the power players in the Kremlin to the editorialists in the United States, the drumbeat has begun: not end "invasive inspections" but do oil business with Iraq's Saddam Hussein?

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Questions in French about pulsed columns for plutonium extraction should be directed to the SLPI, about the handling of spent nuclear fuel to the Société Nucleaire d'Exploitation de la Centrale de Vitzzy, about bellows used in making centrifuges formerly made by Olystat Industries SA in Dourdan.

In Switzerland, investigations could ask about the sale of centrifuges for Lausanne SA to Iraq and rotor equipment from Kisming.

In Belgium, look in on Inne, Belgolux and Syntex, in Italy, query Rome's Sisa, Techni, and at Florence's Nuovo Pignone SPA check the number of gas-diffusing components to enrich uranium among the numbers provided by the Iraqis in Germany, visit Maschinenfabrik Diefenbacher of Eppingen, and in Austria, Air Products PLC in Chebese.

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These companies may have been shipping components and materials to Iraq completely within their countries' export laws. The purpose of UN resolutions to them would be to find out what shipments were made; through what parties; supporting what indigenous weapons-producing technology; and how much of the shipments are as yet unaccounted for in Iraq.

My sources for this line of questioning are the same as or similar to those who blew the whistle in 1989 on Saddam's secret nuclear buildup, which the CIA then could not produce misleading reporters and failed to investigate.

Before the Security Council gives the resolution consideration, to the French-Russian bid for business as usual with the duplicitous Saddam, U.S. Representative to the United Nations Madeleine Albright should demand a thorough investigation report based on interviews and documentation from every company that has done or is doing weapons business with Iraq.

That is only one threshold; there is the human rights threshold to protect Kurds and Shiites effectively requiring Iraqis to show out their dictator-belly with the Baathists.

After some shakiness early last year, Clinton & Co. got this one right. The president remained resolute after the tragic shooting down and the United Nations that is Saddam's regime is unacceptable. We verifiers should heed.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Threat to France?

ROME — In the Italian Chamber the debate on the budget of Foreign Affairs was the occasion of Signor Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, giving utterance to an important discourse on the international relations of his country. He denied that the existence of a treaty with Austria and Germany was in any way a menace to France. On the contrary, they attached the very greatest importance to being on friendly terms with that country. Signor Blanc, however, declined Signor Barzilai's invitation to publish the text of the treaty. Such a publication, he declared, would serve no good purpose.

1919: The Dantzig Issue

WARSAW — Poland at this moment is doing her utmost to reconcile herself to the fact that in all probability the Peace Conference will withhold from her the absolute ownership of the port of Dantzig. Though news here contin-

ues to be meagre, it is believed the best settlement that can now be hoped for is that Dantzig shall become a so-called free port under Polish sovereignty, and discussion of the matter proceeds for the most part on the assumption that this solution has been more or less definitely reached.

1944: De Gaulle Chosen

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The French Committee of National Liberation, headed by General Charles de Gaulle, will be the authority to deal with liberated France. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today [May 3]. Conversations are taking place between General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, and the French military leader in London on detailed arrangements for the administration of liberated France, he said. There was some surprise, however, that such a definite diplomatic step should have been announced by Britain alone.

Questions Related To Saddam

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The New York Times

Do YOU I

THE INTERNATIONAL

IN NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

OPINION

Their Unstinting Courage Is a Matter of My Pride

By Steve Twomey

WASHINGTON — Vierville-sur-Mer is a French village, but that overstates the case. It is perched on a scruffy bluff overlooking the Channel, and is so small — or was a decade ago, when I was last there — that your choices of a place to eat, drink and gab amount to one, if I remember right.

My wife-to-be and I wandered into that one place about half past ten on the night of June 5, 1984. We were its only American patrons, a fact that we did not advertise but that was evident to all as soon as we spoke our version of French. We ate and headed to the bar, where sat the postman, the handyman, the barkeep, a couple of others.

Soon, the clock slipped past midnight, unveiling the sixth of June.

It had been at about that hour, precisely 40 years earlier, when the sky over the Normandy countryside had begun filling with thousands of Americans and Brits, leaping out of an armada of aircraft, floating down to a land that was not their own. They had come to free it. So had the thousands of other Americans who, a few hours later at dawn, stumbled out of landing craft beneath the Vierville bluff and onto a beach being cross-stitched by German machine guns, mortars and artillery. That beach would be known forevermore, even to the French, by its invasion code name, the name of a place in the American heartland, Omaha.

Many of the Yanks coming ashore were Virginians and Marylanders, because the 29th Division was among the attackers, and its main combat units consisted of two regiments of Maryland's National Guard and one of Virginia's.

And now, just past midnight four decades later, someone in the bar raised a glass. "To the Americans," he said.

We were confused. Which Americans? Had someone come in? The other patrons turned, arms raised.

And drank to the two of us.

I can't replay that moment without getting teary. The gratitude of a room of Frenchmen for the selfless act of a distant people was so genuine that I wanted to hug them, to say it was nothing, although of course it was everything in the world to them.

In truth, I had no business taking any credit. I was slumming that night off the courage of others, having had nothing to do with liberating Europe from Hitler. I was merely a convenient stand-in, covering the 40th anniversary for my newspaper. The hero work had been done by my parents' generation.

We will mark the sixth of June again soon, and in a grand way, because this is

the 50th year since D-Day. I will be jealous, again. That is not an endorsement of war, but a longing for the clarity of that moment, for its sense of purpose and camaraderie.

We Americans have few such moments today. When do we pull together as they did? When does something happen now without divisiveness, without calls for a prosecutor or congressional hearings? Without lawsuits? Without someone saying what's in it for me or count me out?

Al, do you ever question the worth of what you did?

"Not D-Day," Al Ungerleider, 72, said from his home in suburban Burke, Virginia, on Friday. "Not the whole World War II."

On June 6, 1944, Al was an officer from Pennsylvania leading a platoon that seemed to hail mostly from Crisfield, Maryland. "It took me awhile to learn the language of the Eastern Shore," Al said, chuckling. "They had me puzzled."

But they hit the beach as one. "We went in," he said, "and did it." Al later went in and did it in Korea and Vietnam, too, but those events don't seem as unambiguous as the one 50 years ago. "Maybe that's the last time it felt completely right," said Al, who was wounded 12 days after the invasion began.

Felix, are you proud of it?

"Proud of it?" Felix P. Branham said. "I wouldn't take \$10 million for it. I was so proud to serve my country."

You can still hear Charlottesville in Felix's speech, although he lives in Silver Spring, Maryland, now. Many of his unit buddies were from Charlottesville, Virginia. He had known them since he was a baby, so it was especially hard to leave them behind in a cemetery in France. His unit landed in the first wave.

Felix got wounded 11 days into the invasion, got better and eagerly went back to fight. "I figured I hadn't done enough for the war," he said.

Al and Felix will go back to Omaha Beach in a few weeks, along with 222 other members of the 29th Division. They will gather at a monument to the 29th at Vierville-sur-Mer and remember.

They never forget, really. "I got memories that won't quit," Felix said. "I live D-Day every day. I make it a point. I don't want to forget what happened that day."

Indeed, so few days come now that have that day's unity and purity. So when the anniversary comes around, raise a glass and give a toast — to these Americans.

The writer is a local columnist for The Washington Post, in which this appeared.



Out of South Africa.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Asia After the Vietnam War

Regarding "For Southeast Asia, a Crucial Respite" (Opinion, April 29) by Marvin Ott:

The article represents one American's reading of history. The hard truth is that almost all the economic progress achieved in Southeast Asia dates from the departure of the Americans from Vietnam. Mr. Ott dwells on the contrast between the economic prostration of Vietnam and the marked economic progress in neighboring countries. But the fact is that Vietnam had virtually no bankable national economy during the stay of the French and the Americans. Economic progress came after political freedom in Vietnam. Furthermore, the Americans went into Vietnam in pursuit of their own strategic agenda, not to save Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia and the Philippines.

D. G. NATH.

Coppet, Switzerland.

Tunisia Stands Apart

Regarding the editorial "The Storm Over Algeria" (April 26):

The editorial contains unfair general-

izations about Tunisia. By describing the Tunisian government as "insecure," the editorial makes an inference that is hardly based on verifiable evidence. Its further claim that the last elections were "rigged" is unfounded.

The editorial lumps Tunisia together with the other countries of the region, which are described as suffering from "ill-run economies, a sky-high birth rate, too many unemployed young people."

But Tunisia's level of development sets it apart. Its economic performance is widely perceived as a remarkable success story. The International Monetary Fund, in a recent report, highlighted the "impressive strides" made by Tunisia "toward development."

The editorial also fails to point out that Tunisia has achieved a level of demographic growth akin to that of the European countries, with population growth last year of less than 1.9 percent.

Without self-complacency, Tunisia feels confident in itself and its future growth and stability.

OUSSAMA ROMDHANI.

Washington.

The writer is director of the Tunisian Information Office in the United States.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY FOUGHT FOR, 1861-1865

By James M. McPherson. 88 pages. \$16.95. Louisiana State University Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE central theme of this small book by the noted Civil War historian James M. McPherson is that soldiers on both sides of the line were highly motivated by patriotism and ideology. This may seem a more restatement of the obvious — we think of the Civil War, after all, as having been fought over great issues rather than mere territory — but in fact it is not. Most students of military behavior believe that making bonding in one form or another is the chief reason why soldiers fight; by contrast McPherson claims that "a large number of those men in blue and gray were intensely aware of the issues at stake and passionately concerned about them."

McPherson advanced this argument in the 1993 Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures at Louisiana State University, published here "in a form only slightly altered from their oral delivery." Although the lectures stand confidently on their own, they are also part of an ongoing project, a book tentatively

titled "Why They Fought" in which McPherson plans to "explore the motives of Union and Confederate soldiers for enlisting and fighting in the Civil War."

He had not expected to find patriotism and/or ideology high among those motives, but the evidence he encountered in letters and diaries on both sides convinced him otherwise.

These were "the most literate armies in history to that time — more than 80 percent of Confederate soldiers and more than 90 percent of white Union soldiers could read and write," McPherson has read some 25,000 letters and more than 100 diaries, and has come away convinced that, although they constitute an imperfect sample of opinion in both armies, they are an accurate barometer of general sentiment therein. He writes in "What They Fought For":

"All of the quotations I have presented here were taken from uncensored private letters and diaries. These men were not posturing for public consumption. They were not looking back from years later through a romantic haze of myth about the war. They were writing during the immediacy of their experience to explain and justify their beliefs to family members or friends who shared or in some cases questioned those beliefs. And how strongly can we

sneer at their expressions of willingness to die for those beliefs when we know that so many of them did just that?"

The language of many of these letters "may come across to this post-Modernist age as mawkish posturing, romantic sentimentalism, hollow platitudes." Rebel officers and soldiers spoke of "the holy cause of Southern freedom," "death before Yankee rule" and "glorious destiny," while Yankees spoke in mirror image: "My glorious, glorious country," "that glorious cause," "sacrifice on the altar of liberty." What our cynical age cannot grasp is the simple truth: "Their words were not mawkish melodrama; they meant what they said."

As the passages just quoted suggest, what they said often sounded strikingly, eerily alike. One of the ironies of the Civil War is that soldiers on both sides ardently believed that they were fighting to reaffirm and secure the "heritage of liberty bequeathed to them by the founding fathers."

McPherson expected to find passions running strongest in the South, which at least in the early months of the war had a more clearly enunciated idea of what it was fighting for than did the North, and indeed he found emotion aplenty. But he also found its equivalent in the North, whose sol-

diers had a surprisingly clear understanding of the threats posed by secession.

On one issue the soldiers of the North were less clear. Due to "a mixture of racism, conservatism and partisan politics," many Yankees were less than enthusiastic about emancipation as a cause worth fighting for. Only "fits

and starts" did they move "toward an eventual majority in favor of abolishing slavery as the only way to win the war and preserve the Union," and even by war's end their commitment to this cause was halfhearted.

McPherson presents his case for patriotism and ideology in both camps with a full awareness that

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield, 10 9
2 "IS FOR KILLER," by Sue Grafton, 2 2
3 THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by John Grisham, 3 2
4 REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark, 1 1
5 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert Jones Waller, 4 90
6 LOVERS, by Judith Krantz, 9 3
7 THE COURTSHIP OF PRINCESS LEIA, by Dave Wolverton, 7 2
8 DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton, 6 15
9 THE ALIBIST, by Caleb Carr, 12 3
10 ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel, 5 11
11 DANGEROUS GROUND, by Jack Higgins, 11 4

NONFICTION

1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor, 1 51
2 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett, 2 19
3 OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller, 6 3
4 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt, 4 8
5 HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland, 3 9
6 ZLATKA'S DIARY, by Zlata Filipovic, 5 7
7 MAKES ME WANNA HOLLER, by Nathan McCall, 7 7
8 DIPLOMACY, by Henry Kissinger, 11 2

even so much evidence as is available to him is insufficient for final arguments, but he makes a persuasive case for his interpretation. He also makes the reader all the more eager to see his full work in progress come to fruition.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

The Woman Behind the Athenian

By John Newhouse

WASHINGTON — Each year has its milestones. The big one for 1994 is the 50th anniversary of the Allied landings on the beaches of Normandy. But another, as yet unremarked, is the anniversary of the birth of Pericles in 494 B.C. — an event, I concede, that has been ignored for who knows how long — two millennia, maybe.

Why bother now? The answer in Pericles' case must be "better late than never." We owe him a lot, although we cannot measure how much, since most of the literature in which he figured has not survived. We know that probably no one has ever lived as wisely or as long with the consent of the governed. We know that he was the inspiration for and patron of the richest effusion of classical art.

Briefly, we know that Pericles defined and dominated an eponymous era that was the closest thing to a golden age that history reveals.

What is not widely known is that Pericles had a wife, and for a time tumultuous, private life. Scholars disagree on details, but not on the main point. At considerable risk to his exalted position, Pericles shared not just his bed but his political life with a brilliant and beautiful woman.

Her name was Aspasia, and now, when female prime ministers are not an oddity, and diversity in high places is the fashion, her singular role in the classical legacy should be pointed up.

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phy were Socrates and members of his cult. Socrates was known to have been deeply impressed by Aspasia.

And Plato, in his dialogue between Socrates and Menecenus, identifies her as the real author of Pericles' only famous utterance, the funeral oration for the dead in the early days of the Peloponnesian War.

Most experts reckon that Plato was just having some fun — using the dialogue to show that much of what passed for informed opinion in Athens had

come to see Aspasia as the clever one and the manipulator of the first citizen.

And therein lay the problem. Although Pericles was very grand, he did not lack enemies and critics.

The long peace with Sparta that he made and managed was hard on warhawks. Conservatives opposed what they saw as too much democracy and free thinking and too little respect for the gods or for values based on position and privilege. Before Aspasia came on the scene, Pericles' enemies had not managed to breach his defenses.

Then, using her as a weapon, they attacked him full bore.

Plutarch describes how Aspasia was accused of procuring women for Pericles and turning his house into a brothel.

The charge, however absurd, probably had some resonance, since Pericles, unlike so many of his peers, was distinctly heterosexual. A comic poet named Hermippus attacked him for "erotic instability" in a play called "King of the Snyers."

The comic poets were the pack journalists of the period, and the theater was their channel for sneering and ridiculing the prominent.

Since Pericles was being effectively harassed through Aspasia, it seemed a good idea to attack other members of his tiny circle of intimates. One such was Phidias, Greece's greatest sculptor. Pericles had commissioned him to build the Parthenon, and in 438 B.C., about when Pericles' troubles began, Phidias was completing the huge gold and ivory statue of Athena for the inner room of the temple.

Abruptly, he was accused of stealing some of the gold — a charge that would spatter Pericles, since he was in charge of such projects.

More serious, the poets had been hurling charges of impiety and blasphemy against Aspasia, and they now accused Phidias of the same crime. Phidias was vulnerable: Like Aspasia, he had broken new ground, in this case by carving likenesses of human beings

on Athena's shield. One of the likenesses, alas, resembled Pericles, the other Phidias himself.

"To carve recognizable people on the statue of the goddess," writes the classical scholar Donald Kagan, "was far too bold for the ordinary citizen, who was likely to consider it an act of hubris that could endanger the entire city."

Meanwhile, Aspasia's situation was growing more desperate. Any citizen of Athens could bring a legal action against another citizen, and it was Hermippus, one of Pericles' chief tormentors, who formally indicted her for impiety.

He may not have been acting on his own. By then, a commerce-based nouveau riche faction was forming, and one of its early leaders was a seller of hides named Cleon — a kind of Ross Perot of the day and a sworn enemy of Pericles. With his verses, Hermippus became Cleon's flack.

According to Plutarch, "The people accepted with delight these slanders" against Aspasia and the others. But Pericles, he adds, got Aspasia spared "by shedding copious tears at the trial . . . and by entreating the jurors."

Exactly what befell Phidias is not clear, but he came to a bad end.

By one account he was put in prison and died there.

With religious fundamentalists in full cry, Pericles probably calculated that he would be able to save only one of the accused, and inevitably he used his power to save the woman he loved.

Pericles himself came through the attacks on him and Aspasia without lasting injury to his prestige or his power. The blasphemous trials occurred when Athens was at the peak of its glory. For its leader, it was the best of times, politically and personally.

A few years later, his long peace was shattered by the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, swiftly followed by a plague. Aspasia was not blamed for the plague, but a few comic poets did accuse Pericles of arranging the war to divert attention from his Aspasia-related miseries. Some years later, Aristophanes picked up that idea and used it in a play, "The Acharnians."

None of what occurred, including the decline of the city — and democracy that set in after the war began — came between Pericles and Aspasia. Their liaison lasted as long as Pericles did. He died in 429 B.C.

Aspasia made another strong, though less conspicuous, attachment. And Pericles was succeeded by Cleon.

Mr. Newhouse, a staff writer for The New Yorker, is guest scholar at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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A Laboratory for Mideast Peace

Self-Rule Accord Is a Test, Palestinians Say

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — For Samah Qubaj, a computer programmer, the advent of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho looms large, even though it will not come soon to the streets of Ramallah and other major towns in the West Bank.

"It will be a test for us — for the entire Palestinian nation," said Mr. Qubaj, 26. "We have to take up the challenge of those Israelis who said the Palestinians could never govern themselves. We have to prove we can."

When control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is transferred to the Palestinians in the next few weeks, it will cover only two small, relatively poor regions, and apply to less than half of the nearly 2 million Palestinians in the territories. But the experiment in self-rule is already the subject of immense curiosity and scrutiny for Palestinians and Israelis.

The reason is that Gaza and Jericho are about to become a laboratory for everything that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, have struggled to achieve since they shook hands at the White House in September.

At stake in the success or failure of the Gaza-Jericho accord are two concepts that are at the heart of any attempt to ease the enmity between Jews and Palestinians. One is Israel's offer to trade land for peace. The other is the Palestinian desire for a homeland free of occupation.

For Israelis, the evacuation from Gaza and Jericho marks the first time since the 1967 Middle East war that they have ceded territory with a large Arab population close to Tel Aviv in exchange for peace — a far different proposition than relinquishing the Sinai desert to Egypt in the Camp David accords. For the Palestinians, too, it marks the first time in more than a quarter-century that they have taken affairs into their own hands — a far different proposition than waging the six-year intifada, or revolt against Israeli occupation.

According to Israeli and Palestinian analysts, this grand experiment will take time for both peoples to digest. Although last year's agreement envisioned Palestinians holding elections and extending their control to the remainder of the West Bank by July 13, few now expect the timetable to be met. Some Israelis are calling for a pause of months, or even years, to see how the Gaza-Jericho experiment unfolds.

What lies ahead is a long period of the Palestinians' and Israelis' testing each other. The negotiations over just the Gaza-Jericho pullout took five months longer

than planned. By comparison, the problems of the West Bank are immense, with more than 100 Jewish settlements scattered among 1.2 million Palestinians and 250 roads between the West Bank and Israel.

"It's not a mystery," said David Kutub, a Palestinian journalist and documentary film producer in Jerusalem. "This whole interim period is a test."

For Israelis, security is paramount. Ori Orr, chairman of the foreign affairs and defense panel in Israel's parliament and a retired general who is close to Mr. Rabin, said: "The big, big 'if' is whether the Palestinians can rule the area. The Palestinian police is not the question. The question is can the PLO take care of education, jobs, refugees and 800,000 people in Gaza."

The agreement will succeed "if the refugee in Jabalya sees some kind of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr. Orr said, referring to a Palestinian camp in the self-rule area. But if not, he added, "he can come again with a knife."

If terrorist attacks against Israelis continue, Mr. Orr said, "there will be no solution." Self-rule will remain in Gaza and Jericho only.

For Mr. Rabin, expanding self-rule in the West Bank represents a troublesome political calculation. While there is an overwhelming national consensus in Israel to exit Gaza, the country remains torn over the West Bank.

"Rabin and Peres are burying from Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Orr said. "They are not going to be so rushed about the next step. I don't think Rabin and our government can go in the same tempo, in the same speed, in the next step."

Ephraim Sneh, a Labor member of parliament who chairs the subcommittee overseeing the territories, said that "it is not feasible or desirable" to expand Palestinian control immediately to the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sneh expressed concern that the new Palestinian authority may fail to attract international aid unless it puts skilled management in place. Palestinian economists have complained lately that nations that pledged assistance have failed to deliver. But others point out that this is because the donors are not satisfied the money will be spent correctly.

"The money will not be allocated to organizations run in the old manner of the PLO in Beirut," Mr. Sneh said. While the Palestinian technocrats are qualified, he added, "I wonder if Arafat will let them work."

"I don't know how genuinely his mind and his way of thinking has transferred from being leader of an organization to leader of a state."

"No one will miss Gaza," Mr. Sneh said, "but the Palestinians would be very stupid to make Israelis feel that leaving Gaza was a mistake."

ISRAEL: Army Restricts Use of Force as Pact Nears

Continued from Page 1

protect the settlements in the Gaza Strip, according to the September peace accord.

The army has already shifted the bulk of equipment in the Gaza Strip since the redeployment began last year, according to the Israeli press.

But no buildings have been handed over to the new police, and the army remains in charge of all installations.

Mr. Rabin has said the full redeployment of troops could take up to three weeks after the Cairo signing ceremony.

But the army chief of staff, Gen-

eral Ehud Barak, called for accelerated withdrawal.

He said he feared soldiers could be at risk because of a "lack of coordination between the army and the PLO."

An advance party of 1,000 Palestinian policemen will arrive in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, a senior official in the future force said Tuesday.

The contingent, currently based at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, will form part of the 9,000-strong police force.

They will enter Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah border crossing. All are members of the Palestine Libera-

tion Army, the PLO's military wing.

Of the 9,000 Palestinian officers, 7,000 will be drawn from PLO troops throughout the Middle East and the balance from the West Bank and Gaza. Some police officers will patrol jointly with Israeli troops those roads used by both Palestinians and Jewish settlers, and others will be posted alongside Israelis at border crossings.

Palestinians suspected of attacking Israelis will be interrogated by Israeli police officers with Palestinian officers present, and Israelis suspected by Palestinians will be interrogated in Israel with a Palestinian police officer present, Israeli says. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

RAJ: Families of Princes Feud Over Palaces and Gems

Continued from Page 1

lifestyle will no longer be available and the people won't have the same respect they used to have."

When the Maharajah of Jaipur, Sawai Man Singh II, visited London in the 1930s, a British newspaper headline beamed: "Luckiest Young Man Alive Comes to Britain — Vast Wealth — A Palace — And Two Lovely Wives."

Upon arriving at his Rambagh Palace in Jaipur after his wedding in 1940, the Maharajah's third wife, Maharani Gayatri Devi, described the glowing cream-colored edifice as the "setting for some fabulous and imagined fairy tale."

Her private sitting room was filled with objects of art, which she detailed in her memoirs: "Small jeweled animals, rose quartz and jade, and curved daggers with white jade hilts carved to look like animal heads with jewels for eyes were displayed in glass cabinets. Jade boxes encrusted with semiprecious stones in floral designs held cigarettes, and heavy crystal bowls were filled with flowers."

For the family that spent its days drinking gin and tonics on the wide verandas, serving lavish meals at its 80-seat dining table and riding into the forests on tiger shoots, the fairy-tale existence has become a nightmare of accusations of theft, mismanagement and money-grubbing.

Most of the family's jewels, paintings and carpets are sealed in six strong rooms and 17 warehouses by orders of two courtiers; is

beloved Rambagh Palace has been turned into a hotel where guests willing to pay \$550 can spend a night in the former princess's former private suite; and the Maharajah's eldest son and would-be heir to the throne, Bhawani (Bubles) Singh, is recovering from a stroke that he says was at least partially brought on by the family bickering.

To understand how the high have fallen so low, one must examine the uneasy relationship between one of the most poverty-stricken nations in the world and its princely past. While London allowed the royal families to maintain their domains during British rule, the Indian government incorporated their kingdoms into the country after independence in 1947. In return, they were allowed to keep their titles, some of their palaces, many of their jewels and were granted monthly allowances called "privy purses."

But in the early 1970s, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi persuaded Parliament to enact a constitutional amendment stripping the maharajas, maharanis and nizams of their titles, privy purses and many of their land holdings.

About the same time, the Maharajah of Jaipur died after suffering a heart attack while playing polo in England. He left no will.

At the heart of the Jaipur court battles, as well as other those of dozens of other royal families, is a legal debate over whether the eldest

son of a prince should inherit all of his father's property under the centuries-old law of primogeniture, or whether other siblings and wives should be given their share under more modern Hindu law.

As a result of the legal fray, most of the family's jewels, antiques and paintings have been sealed in strong rooms and storerooms for the past eight years, awaiting the outcome of cases that could take decades more to wind through the cumbersome Indian court system.

KODAK: Buyers Line Up

Continued from Page 1

industry as the U.S. health care system undergoes reform. The reform of the system is also attracting foreign buyers because they have more experience operating in Europe's price-controlled environment, some aspects of which are already being adapted here.

Elf Sanofi SA of France, a part-owned subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine that has a research alliance with Sterling Winthrop to develop heart and cancer diagnostics, announced in Paris it was interested in taking up its option to acquire the prescription sector of the subsidiary. It said the division had sales of almost \$1 billion. The acquisition would make Sanofi the world's 10-largest pharmaceuticals company.

Separately, Bayer AG said it was interested in the over-the-counter drugs, which would give the big German chemicals company back the trademark to its well-known aspirin in the United States, which it lost during World War I.

The Kodak move had been foreseen, but Mariola Hager, medical industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said she wondered whether its timing may have been pushed forward by Monday's announcement that Roche Holding AG of Switzerland would pay \$5.3 billion to Syntex Corp., a troubled U.S. drug company whose most profitable patents are running out.

"Once one big company makes a deal all the others follow more prudently than you expect. Three months from now may be too late," Ms. Hager said. "The whole industry is ripe for consolidation, and this is a field Kodak doesn't understand."

Ms. Hager said the large American drug companies, which have been coming money for the past decade in the world's least controlled and most lucrative market, are already being forced to compete by large managed care health companies that are expected to be the heart of President Bill Clinton's health reform program.



An aid worker trying to control a crowd of Rwandan refugees as they waited for rationed beans at a camp near Rusumba, Tanzania.

U.S. Steps Up Efforts to End Rwanda Bloodshed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — The United States stepped up pressure on Tuesday for regional action to end the bloodshed sweeping Rwanda, but attempts to broker talks between rebels and the rump government made no progress.

UN officials said Tuesday that troops dug in near the Kigali airport on the eastern outskirts of the Rwandan capital bled rebel headquarters in the former parliament building with a stream of mortar shells.

Twenty-one children and 13 Red Cross volunteers were killed on Sunday in the southern Rwandan town of Butaro, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Tuesday.

Washington, responding to mounting criticism of the West and the United Nations for doing nothing in the face of one of the worst tribal massacres for generations, sent two envoys to the region.

The White House said that John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, and David Rawson, U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, would visit countries bordering Rwanda in an effort to broker peace talks.

But the latest diplomatic attempt

to stem the bloodletting appeared doomed. Rwandan rebels ruled out an early cease-fire on Tuesday and said a foreign force could not halt the bloodletting.

Jacques Bihuzangwa, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Stopping the hostilities between the hostile forces frees a part of the government army to increase massacres," he said.

The Tutsi-dominated front says the Hutu interim government was established illegally after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

Mr. Bihuzangwa said a new international force proposed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali would be useless in stopping the bloodshed.

"The international community cannot stop the massacres," he said. "It is only the Rwandans themselves who can do this."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali, who called on

the Security Council last week to adopt a more forceful approach to Rwanda, is trying to organize an African peacekeeping force that could be sent into that country with the dangerous task of restoring law and order.

The secretary-general said he planned to ask the heads of all African countries, except Rwanda's direct neighbors, to say quickly whether they were willing to contribute to such a force and how many troops they could provide.

(Reuters, NYT)

displaced just on the other side of the border.

But the situation was still a "time bomb," she said.

Even as they struggled to accommodate the Rwandans, many relief workers said they were concerned that reports of renewed fighting between Hutus and Tutsis in neighboring Burundi might presage a new refugee crisis, similar to one six months ago that brought 250,000 Burundians into Tanzania, most of whom have since returned.

RWANDA: Nightmare and Denial at a Border Post

Continued from Page 1

Etienne Krug, health coordinator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees here.

Jo Fox, a spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said the Tanzanian home affairs minister had asked relief agencies if they could supply transportation and shelters to beas grappling with the problem.

But she said a higher priority now for the Red Cross was coping with the unprecedented wave of

Rwandan refugees, who in just 25 hours managed to turn this desolate area into a bustling new city of 250,000.

Relief workers say they are fortunate so far that the Rwandans who fled here seemed prepared for their exodus; many have come with jerriens filled with water, a bit of food, cooking utensils, even plastic sheeting to make tents.

"We're not dealing with a very malnourished population," said Sheila Wilson, of the Red Cross. "Quite a lot of them have been

out of reach, since it would have to win nearly three-quarters of the uncounted votes, assuming that all of the estimated 22.7 million eligible voters cast ballots.

A two-thirds majority in the legislature would have allowed ANC members to amend South Africa's interim constitution at will.

Trends in returns announced Tuesday by the electoral commission suggested that the ANC's majority was being trimmed slightly by Inkatha, whose vote share rose from 5.9 percent to 8.3 percent in 12 hours. The gain was attributed by analysts to results that continued to trickle in from Inkatha strongholds in Natal Province.

Chief Buthelezi charged Tuesday that there were "irregularities all around" in the national and provincial elections, but that he would reserve judgment on whether voting was free and fair until after the final results were known.

He said he was grateful that South Africa's first democratic election went peacefully, despite the alleged irregularities, and he indicated he would be willing to serve in a government formed by the rival ANC.

Under the constitution, any party receiving 5 percent of the vote is entitled to cabinet representation, and Chief Buthelezi has frequently been mentioned for one of the three deputy president positions or some other cabinet post.

A group of Commonwealth election observers reported that it found that the election was a "free and clear expression of the will of the South African people" and that the outcome was the result of a "credible democratic process, which was substantially fair."

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U.S. Warns North Korea Of Resolve Over Arms

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States will seek international sanctions, if necessary, to deflect North Korea from building nuclear weapons, even if the Communist regime views sanctions as an act of war, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday.

In a speech apparently designed to clarify U.S. policy and stress Washington's resolve, Mr. Perry said his recent trip to Asia had convinced him that the United States and South Korea were prepared to handle any military contingency.

"We cannot take any chances on this," Mr. Perry said in a speech to the Asia Society. "We have to be prepared to help South Korea defend itself, as we have for more than 40 years. The defense secretary said that North Korea's potential battlefield advantage in manpower would be met with superior U.S. and allied weaponry."

Mr. Perry said that while there was no area of disagreement among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul on policy toward North Korea, he reported only "limited progress" in gaining China's help.

Mr. Perry's remarks appeared intended to stress American steadfastness in the tense diplomatic standoff over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program. North Korea, he said, must not miscalculate Washington's political will, as it may have done in 1950.

"Today, there can be no confusion about the solidarity between the United States and South Korea and the resolve of the United States to defend South Korea," Mr. Perry said. "There can also be no confusion about the military preparedness of the combined U.S.-Republic of Korea military forces and their ability to decisively defeat any attack from the North."

Washington is pressing Pyongyang to allow full international inspections of its nuclear installations but also is holding out the prospect of quick economic and political rewards for compliance.

Pyeongyang has agreed to only limited international oversight and testing during the removal of nuclear fuel from one of its reactors, scheduled for later this month.

In a statement distributed by the North Korean news agency Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman appeared to reject a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency for full access to fuel samples during the refueling operation.

The agency spokesman is raising an unreasonable demand for selecting, preserving and measuring some fuel at the time of the replacement of the fuel rod," the ministry spokesman said. Such measurement "can never be allowed" and the demand was proof of partiality against North Korea, he said.

Unless the North permits monitoring of removed fuel rods this month, Mr. Perry said Tuesday, Washington will ask the UN for the consideration of sanctions. The United States, however, has "no intention of being provocative," he said. North Korea's reference to an "act of war," he said, "is probably another example of excessive North Korean rhetoric, but as the secretary of defense, I have a responsibility to provide for the adequate readiness of U.S. military forces in the face of such threats."

"Our forces have been, and are will be ready to meet any contingency," he added.

CHINA: Alarm on Unrest

Continued from Page 1

entrepreneurs but left much of the rural sector poor.

"The intense contrast between a rapid expansion of consumer consciousness and comparatively low incomes has caused some of the peasantry to lose their psychological balance and slide into crime," it said.

The countryside now has problems of murder, explosions, rape, prostitution, kidnapping of women and children and theft, the article said.

Local strongmen take advantage of the collapse of authority to become "village warlords, land warlords, water warlords and grain warlords," monopolizing resources to the extent that they become Mafia-like "black societies," it said.

The article said there was "absolutely rampant theft and robbery of important state engineering, oil field, electricity and water conservancy equipment, as well as railroad and highway material."

Last year, pitched battles during about 600 clan feuds resulted in more than 100 deaths and injuries to about 2,000 people, it said.

An editorial that accompanied the article demanded a harsh crackdown against lawbreakers. "We must resolutely punish according to the law," it said. "Our hands must not be soft in the least."

While huge amounts have been spent on urban construction under the new economic policies, many farmers have been denied even modest payments for their crops and have lacked the money to buy pesticides, fertilizer and other materials.

China's average yearly urban income was 2,337 yuan (\$270) last year, 102 percent higher than in 1992, when adjusted for inflation. Rural income was only 921 yuan, or 32 percent higher.

(Reuters, AFP)

SWEDEN: A Once-Proud Welfare State Retreats as Economy Unravels

Continued from Page 1

contributions, private schools have grown fourfold because of new government incentives, and private pension plans have mushroomed to supplement a state retirement system that is itself being overhauled. Taxes have fallen, and financial markets have been loosened.

Even the crown jewel of Sweden's old system — heavily subsidized government day care that encouraged one of the highest female labor force participation rates in the developed world — has come under assault. Subsidized but privately managed day care has been introduced to compete with the government's facilities.

Yet, one crucial element is missing from this market-oriented picture: jobs. A half-million Swedish jobs have vanished in the last three years. The jobless rate, if those on government work programs are included, stands at 14 percent, a vast number compared with the virtual zero unemployment that Sweden enjoyed for decades.

Despite Mr. Bildt's changes, the government's welfare-induced budget deficit has ballooned to 15 percent of gross domestic product, a level usually seen only on the edges of the Third World. That means no more jobs can be squeezed from Sweden's longtime employment fountainhead, its public sector, and that more existing jobs will probably have to be cut.

"Sweden has reached the end of the road," declared an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development analysis. "The need to rein in the public deficit effectively precludes public-sector employment as a way out of the current crisis."

Moreover, Sweden's top-heavy private sector, dominated by a relative handful of large, export-oriented companies, has been slashing jobs at home and investing overseas to compete more effectively in the global economy. Boosted by a devalued Swedish krona, profits and productivity are up at these multinational behemoths, but even optimistic forecasts see them creating just 50,000 new Swedish jobs in the foreseeable future, a small fraction of the jobs that have been lost since 1990.

That leaves Sweden dependent on the capitalist world's time-honored job-creation machine: the risk-taking, stock-trading entrepreneurial and small business sector. That might be fine — except Sweden does not have such a sector.

After decades of cozy collaboration between big labor and big business, "what you find is that Swedish manufacturing is like its forests: there are a few big fir trees, but there's no underbrush," said Nils Lundgren, chief economist at the giant Nordbanken group.

Because of high taxes and the heavy expense

of paying welfare benefits for new workers, smaller Swedish companies stop growing and stop taking risks when the founding family acquires a good financial position, said Sven-Olof Lodin, an economist at the Federation of Swedish Industries.

"It's these companies we have to get growing," he said.

With such large numbers of Swedes in search of work for the first time in a generation, he added, "it's the moment of truth."

The Bildt government has taken some steps meant to encourage Swedish entrepreneurs, such as abolishing double taxation of company dividends and loosening some investment controls. But Sweden's overall tax burden remains the highest in Europe.

Sweden's body politic does not appear ready to support many more radical economic changes, despite the severity of the country's structural problems.

Opinion polls taken in advance of September's national elections portray a Swedish public that is fed up with even modest market-oriented change and clamoring for a return to the past. The polls show the long-governing new-opposition Social Democrats, architects of the Swedish welfare state, comfortably in front. But some analysts see the election as unpredictable at this stage.

مكتبة من الأصل

Tuesday's 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Div	Yld	PF	S&P 100	High	Low	Latest Ch'ge
High	Low							

[illegible]

1. 1940年10月1日，国民党政府宣布，自即日起，在沦陷区实行“清乡”运动，旨在肃清敌特，稳定社会秩序。

2. 1941年5月，汪伪政府成立“清乡委员会”，负责协调各省市的清乡工作。

3. 1942年1月，国民党政府颁布《清乡条例》，明确了清乡工作的法律依据。

4. 1943年，清乡运动在苏南地区取得显著成效，敌特势力被大幅削弱。

5. 1944年，清乡运动扩展到华中地区，各地民众积极配合，社会秩序逐渐恢复。

6. 1945年，随着抗战接近尾声，清乡运动在全国范围内展开，取得了重大胜利。

7. 1946年，国民党政府总结清乡经验，进一步完善了相关法规。

8. 1947年，清乡运动在国统区继续推进，旨在巩固后方，支援前线。

9. 1948年，清乡运动在解放区展开，旨在肃清残余敌特，保障社会稳定。

10. 1949年，清乡运动在全国范围内基本结束，取得了全面胜利。

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

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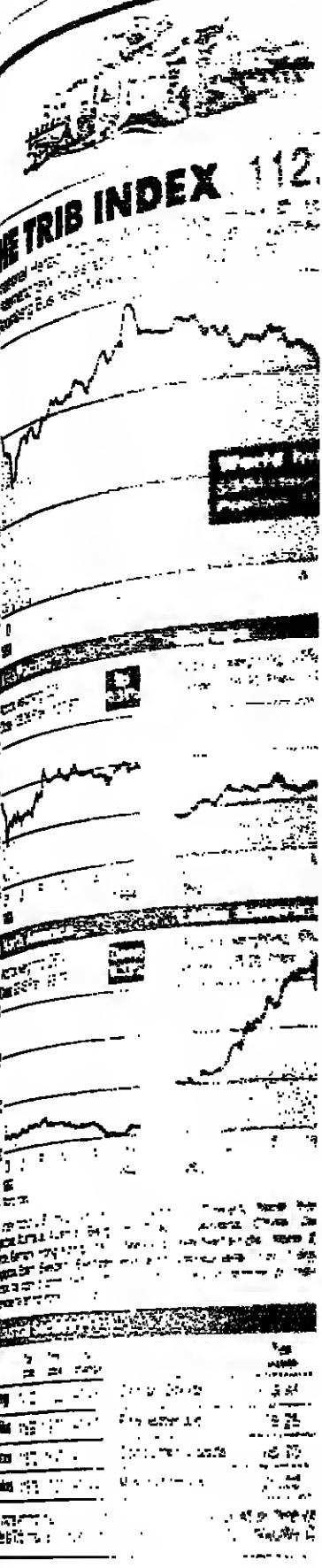
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一、**總論**
 二、**分論**
 三、**附錄**
 四、**索引**
 五、**跋**
 六、**後記**
 七、**再版說明**
 八、**出版說明**
 九、**前言**
 十、**目錄**
 十一、**第一章**
 十二、**第二章**
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INDIA MARKETS

The Highway to

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Continued on Page 11

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See ADR Page 10

Merck & Co. started the trend last year when it bought a mail-order drug company, Medco Containment Services Inc., for \$6 billion. Medco also manages drug benefits plans.

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OUAI DU MONT-BLANC), BRANCHES: LUGANO 5901 - 1, VIA CANTONE - (091) 23 35 32 - ZURICH 8039 - GENEVA 1201 - 2, RUE DU LAC - TEL. 10221 705 55 55
GIBRALTAR - RUE DU PRÉ - ST PETER PORT - TEL. 1481 71 71 AFFILIATE: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF NEW YORK IN NEW YORK CITY OFFICE LOCATIONS:
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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Tumbles
As Fed Is Absent

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to a six-month low against the Deutsche mark and slumped toward record lows against the yen Tuesday as traders questioned the U.S. government's commitment to defending its currency.

The dollar slid to 1.6370 DM Tuesday from 1.6474 Monday and to 101.00 yen from 101.635, hovering close to the postwar record low of 100.35, set last August.

The dollar fell to 1.3958 Swiss francs from 1.4020 francs and to 5.6108 French francs from 5.6410 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5135 from \$1.5155.

The Federal Reserve intervened to support the dollar against the mark and yen on Friday, but the central bank has made no such effort since, traders said.

"People don't think the Fed is serious about defending the dollar," said Chris Lingo, international economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "As long as it's orderly, the Fed seems willing to let the dollar fall."

Analysts said the suspected Fed would buy dollars against only if stock and Treasury bond markets go into a tailspin.

Until then, the dollar is likely to suffer as more traders lose faith in the U.S. currency, traders said.

"There's real anti-dollar sentiment out there right now," said Dave Glowacki, a trader at NBD

Bank in Detroit. "No one wants to buy it."

The dollar's decline accelerated after the Treasury Secretary, Lloyd Benen, resumed pressure on Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

"Benen's tough talk on Japan indicates that the administration isn't going to defend a certain exchange rate," said Amy Smith, currency-market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm.

The dollar often falls when the U.S. turns up the heat on Japan, as traders bet that the government will resume calls for a strong yen. The dollar fell as much as 20 percent last year after the government hinted that a strong yen would curb Japan's trade surplus by making the country's exports more costly.

Signs of life in the German economy also weighed on the dollar, traders said.

The country's economy ministry said March industrial output figures for western Germany were revised to show a gain of as much as 3 percent after a preliminary report Tuesday showed a 0.8 percent decline.

With a stronger growth, the Bundesbank will be under less pressure to cut interest rates, a move that usually makes mark-denominated assets less attractive.

"The dollar is a hot potato right now," said David Dursi, a trader at Bear Stearns & Co. "People buy it, lose a little money, and get rid of it. No speculators are interested in holding onto it for any amount of time."

Kodak Provides a Lift
For Blue Chip Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed higher Tuesday, getting a boost from Eastman Kodak, but the broader market failed to pick up on the rise.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 13.39 points at 3,714.41, but losing issues on the

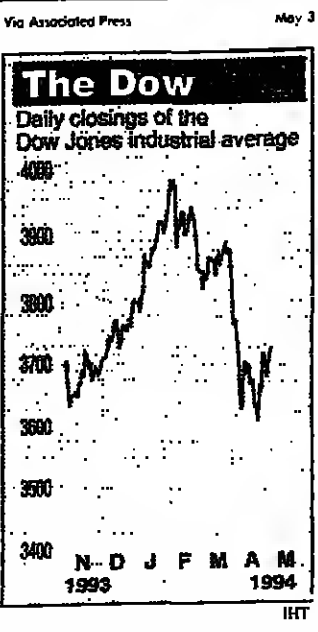
blue-chips shrugged off the bond weakness, led by Kodak's jump of 1% to 46% after an announced plans to sell its Sterling Winthrop drug unit and two other divisions.

The most heavily traded NYSE issue was Syntex, which finished steady at 33%. The stock had surged Monday in reaction to the announcement that Roche Holding will buy the drug maker.

Shares of Time Warner surged 3% to 11% in active trading amid speculation that the entertainment company's largest shareholder, the Bronfman family of Canada, would soon increase its nearly 15 percent stake in the company. About 3.9 million shares of Time Warner changed hands, about three times the average daily volume.

The Bronfmans, who already control Seagram Co., may be considering a sale of all or part of their \$9.7 billion stake in DuPont Co. in order to finance a \$55 per share acquisition of Time Warner, traders said.

(A.P., Bloomberg)



May 3
N D J F M A M 1994

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0

NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
IBM	17,105	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0
SP 500	1,710	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	0

Market Sales

Market Sales		
	Today 4 p.m.	Prev. cons.
NYSE	287.97	369.02
Amex	17.68	19.59
Nasdaq	280.98	254.08

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3709.45	3714.41	3709.45	3714.41	+13.39
Transp.	146.45	147.19	146.45	147.19	+0.74
UHL	177.72	178.00	177.72	178.00	+0.28
Comp.	126.31	126.31	126.31	126.31	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 100	418.08	418.55	417.97	418.55	+0.47
SP 500	433.40	433.51	432.91	433.51	+0.11
Indus.	297.15	297.53	296.53	297.53	+0.38
Transp.	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00
Utilities	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	251.81	252.25	251.34	252.25	+0.44
Indus.	209.94	210.25	209.44	210.25	+0.31
Transp.	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00
Utilities	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	242.41	242.76	241.79	242.76	+0.35
Indus.	209.94	210.25	209.44	210.25	+0.31
Transp.	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00
Utilities	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	242.41	242.76	241.79	242.76	+0.35
Indus.	209.94	210.25	209.44	210.25	+0.31
Transp.	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00
Utilities	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00
10 Industrials	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00
Declined	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00
Unchanged	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00
Total Issues	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00

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Total Issues	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08
Copper	1.08	1.08
Gold	1.08	1.08
Lead	1.08	1.08
Nickel	1.08	1.08
Steel	1.08	1.08
Zinc	1.08	1.08

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Copper	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Gold	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Lead	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Nickel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Steel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Zinc	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Copper	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Gold	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Lead	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Nickel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Steel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Zinc	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00

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SP 100	418.08	418.55	417.97	418.55	+0.47
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AMEX Stock Index

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Indus.	209.94	210.25	209.44	210.25	+0.31
Transp.	129.38	129.38	129.38	129.38	+0.00
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Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08
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Gold	1.08	1.08
Lead	1.08	1.08
Nickel	1.08	1.08
Steel	1.08	1.08
Zinc	1.08	1.08

U.S. FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Copper	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Gold	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Lead	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Nickel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Steel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Zinc	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00

Grains

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Copper	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Gold	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Lead	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Nickel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Steel	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00
Zinc	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	+0.00

Electronic Arts, Broderbund Scuttle Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN MATEO, California — Electronic Arts Inc. and Broderbund Software Inc. on Tuesday announced a proposed \$400 million merger that would have created the world's largest video game and home software company.

Broderbund will pay Electronic Arts \$10 million for promising the breakup after it failed to secure changes in the terms of the stock deal announced in mid-February. Both companies said the decision to end the merger was mutual, and they blamed recent declines in their stock prices.

The announcement surprised some analysts and investors because the acquisition was seen as the easiest way for Electronic

Arts to expand its business from video game software into the fast-growing educational software market.

"Electronic Arts needed the acquisition to get into a business that it has had a difficult time entering," said Keith Benjamin, an analyst at the brokerage Robertson Stephens.

Electronic Arts stock was down \$1.25 late in the day to \$20.50, while Broderbund's was up \$5.00 to \$39.75.

Electronic Arts, based in San Mateo, California, is the nation's leading maker of video and computer game software. Broderbund is a consumer software company that offers a selection of products for use in homes, schools and small businesses.

The two companies, with combined revenues

of \$394 million last year, control 17.5 percent of the fast-growing consumer software market.

The merger had prompted talk of similar deals in the \$55 billion software industry as the fight for dominant retail space intensifies. Computer giants such as Microsoft Corp. and WordPerfect Corp. have recently announced their entry into consumer software, posing threats to traditional leaders in the field.

Some investment houses, including Cowen & Co. and Robertson Stephens, said they viewed Broderbund shares as worth buying despite the breakup, and upgraded their ratings on it.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

HIGHWAY: Drawing the Map for the Information Road to Where?

Continued from Page 9

will become a similar seamless web known as the information superhighway—and the companies providing these elements will have to cement their business relationships in just the same way Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. swallowed up their suppliers or converted them into commercial vassals.

Whether telephone or cable companies will emerge as the common carrier is an open question. Mr. Smith said phone companies had unmatched expertise in switching, billing, and delivering to individual consumers—or "eyeballs" as they are known in the cable trade. Gerard M. Levin, chairman of Time

Warner, argued that the phone company's classic pairs of copper wires "just can't cut it" in carrying video signals, and that cable therefore would lead the way.

But both agreed that, as Mr. Levin put it, "content is king." Taking up that theme, Mr. Smith predicted that "the brand-name purveyors of information will drive the system" because viewers tend to stay with the familiar and tested names.

New ideas also produce new words. With the arrival of cable, broadcasting yielded to "narrowcasting" some time ago to describe the specialized news, sports, entertainment, educational, and other specialty channels on cable in America. Interactive television will

be something called "point-casting," important to advertisers because they will be able to focus their messages on individual users who have chosen material from an advertiser's marketing arm.

Other pundits suggested such things as combining airline reservation networks in travel agents' offices with videos of the world's 1,000 leading vacation destinations so customers could choose their destinations at the point of sale. Experience suggests, however, that everyone is in for surprises. BellSouth Corp. offered doctors channels to link them with specialists for interactive diagnosis and discovered that the physicians really wanted news on the latest devel-

opments in their field (managing government, and finance).

But surfing across 500 channels offers no quick fix to how much this video on demand actually costs the consumer without "surfing" him? Some kind of editor must have to operate in between the network's switches, making each viewer's subject interesting, what's available to provide a visualized menu. That thought came from Christine Heiner, chairman of Playboy Enterprises, which is deep into interactive television and knows a thing or two about satisfying the special tastes of its readers. From generation to generation, some things never change.

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Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect

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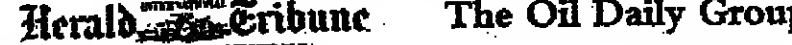
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Symbol	Stock	Div	Yld Fd	3m	High	Low	Close
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16	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
17	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
18	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
19	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
20	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
21	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
22	ThmOrd			100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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Flowers or a small stock. Yearly bonus and last year's bonus 25 weeks after the current week, but not the year's bonus. If the bonus is not paid, the bonus is paid in the year or more has been paid, the year's bonus is paid in the year or more has been paid,

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SPORTS

Nuggets Survive, Not Magic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A healthy dose of hustle and a solid game from "Mount Mutombo" kept the Seattle SuperSonics from sweeping the Denver Nuggets in their first-round series.

Dikembe Mutombo had 19 points, 13 rebounds and six blocked shots, while Reggie Williams scored 31 points, as the Nuggets, playing at home, posted a 110-93 victory Monday night in Game 3 of the best-of-5 playoff series.

A loud and enthusiastic crowd

NBA PLAYOFFS

waved signs that read: "Mt. Mutombo, 5,287 feet," a reference to Denver's mile-high elevation plus an additional seven feet for Mutombo's personal elevation.

"We were busting, blocking shots and rebounding, and that's why we won," Mutombo said. "We had great intensity, and Reggie gave us some true leadership."

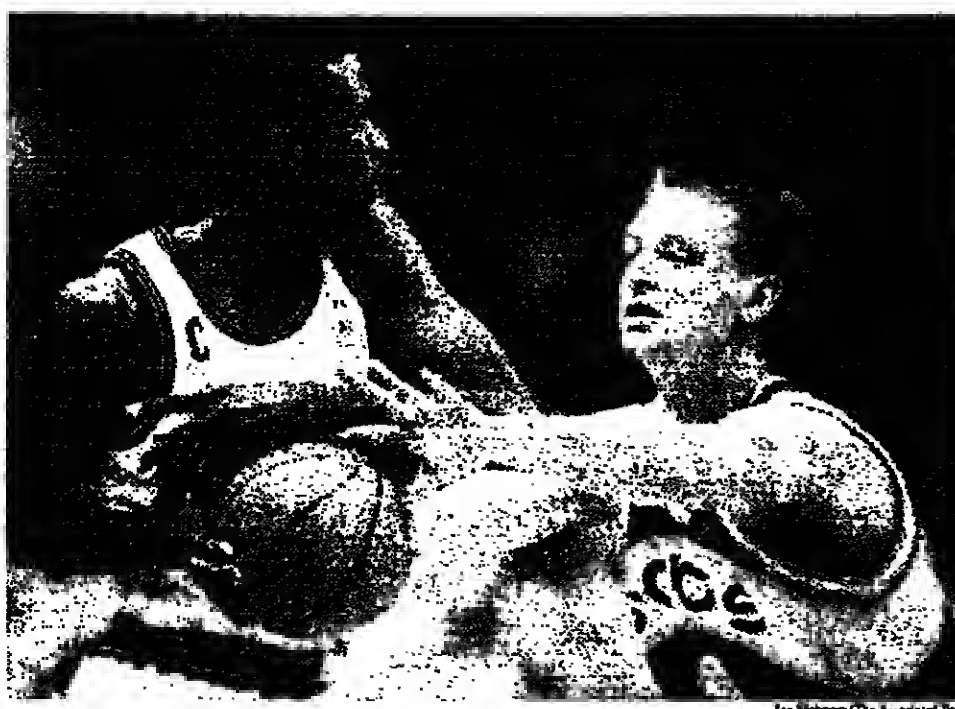
Denver bolstered to a 15-point first-quarter lead, and the Sonics couldn't get their deficit below seven in the rest of the game.

Denver, outrebounded by 104-78 the first two games, held a 43-25 advantage this time, outshot the visitors 60 percent to 43 percent and blocked 12 shots to Seattle's three.

The victory, which ended the Nuggets' 11-game playoff losing streak, was their first in the playoffs since May 14, 1988.

Seattle leads the series, 2-1, with Game 4 Thursday night in Denver. A fifth game, if necessary, will be played Saturday afternoon in Seattle.

Pacers 99, Magic 86: Indiana sent Orlando home for the summer,



Reggie Williams scored 31 points for the Nuggets, Detlef Schrempf led the Sonics with 18.

completing a surprising three-game sweep as Reggie Miller scored eight of his 31 points during a 13-0 fourth-quarter run. That gave the Pacers their first playoff series victory since they joined the NBA in 1976.

Indiana will play the winner of the Atlanta-Miami series, which is tied at one game apiece.

The Magic, in the playoffs for the first time, led by 78-70 when Shaquille O'Neal picked up his fifth foul and went to the bench with 9:22 to go. After Anthony Averill scored for Orlando with eight minutes to go, Miller sank a free throw on a technical foul against Tree Rollins, then Rik Smits got a three-point play.

Miller, averaging 29 points in the playoffs, hit two baskets after O'Neal returned, Vern Fleming scored and Miller added a 2-point goal for an 88-80 lead.

A basket with 4:18 left by O'Neal, who led Orlando with 23 points, was the final field goal for the Magic.

Amfense Hardaway had 13 points but 10 of Orlando's 23 turnovers.

Golden State's Chris Webber, the top pick in last summer's draft, on Tuesday was named the league's rookie of the year.

Orlando's Hardaway was second in the closest vote since 1981. Webber got 53 votes to Hardaway's 47 from a panel of sports writers and broadcasters. Webber, was drafted by Orlando, was traded to Golden State for Hardaway.

Jamal Mashburn of Dallas got the remaining vote.

Quinn Buckner was fired after one season as coach of the Dallas Mavericks, the team with the worst record in the NBA this season.

The NBA disciplined 15 members of the Miami Heat and the

Ideal Match for a Dreamy Night

International Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN — The scent of spring makes spots dance before the eyes of covetous Italians. In each case, it is the top spot, for, like the Romans of old, the soccer clubs of Italy venture north into Europe not to take part but to conquer.

If others were in a position to fork out billions of lire, as Italian benefactors do, they also might expect to have silver cups laid at their feet. So, this Wednesday, next Wednesday, and the Wednesday after that the Italian giants anticipate cleaning up on the European trophies.

On this Wednesday, in Copenhagen, Parma AC seeks to retain the Cup Winners' Cup by defeating the English team Arsenal.

Next week, Internazionale will take on the Italian team Milan, though in the midst of an otherwise quite barren season, plans to build on the 1-0 lead it already holds over Lazio Salzburg of Austria in the two-leg final of the UEFA Cup.

Then, on neutral ground in Athens, AC Milan, the property of Italy's new prime minister, meets Barcelona for the grand prize of all the Champions' Cup title. Whisper it quietly in the circles of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, but I suspect, and believe me I hope, that the exotic and free-wheeling players for Barcelona will prevent a clean sweep by the Italian teams.

That assumes that, as an Englishman, I concede defeat for the London team Arsenal against Parma. It is a daring admission to make when one is traveling in the company of Arsenal and its determined, technically cunning manager, George Graham. He insists, indeed, he virtually commands, that the tenacity of Arsenal's team ethic will prove the equal and more of a Parma team whose individuals are unarguably more gifted, and whose promised bonus for winning the Cup Winners' Cup is \$225,000. Which is much more than the collective sum that has been offered to the Londoners should they triumph.

Parma is run by a coach, Nevio Scala, who sometimes says he will run his farm in Padua, but who is paid a king's ransom, and works more as a kind of choreographer than a coach.

Scala has a system, and an order, for no man could operate in Italy's cautious league without them. But he also has a gambler's streak and a liberating sense of the game.

For that reason his imports, on the money provided by Parmalat, the giant international dairy company, put together on offense a Swede, a Colombian and an Italian.

The fusion of the cool Swede, Tomas Brodin, and the hot-headed Colombian, Faustino Asprilla, is intriguing to say the least. Brodin is a baby-faced, effervescent and a poacher of important goals. Asprilla, who grew up on the soccer-field streets of a Colombian village, can move as swiftly and as gracefully as any player hound. No defender can read his intent, for it is doubtful whether Asprilla knows his own mind.

Trying to contain this player, particularly since he can strike from any angle and with either foot, is like expecting to control a spider with a fishing net. You can not rationally predict his attacks, cannot predict or deny his movement and, when he scores, the trademark that somewhere inside him is the crazy notion that soccer, even at this level, is child's play.

And he, a child of 24, homesick for Medellin, turns up on practice days with his faithful boxer dog Apollo, before he disappears from the training ground on a moped.

The Italians understand the blessing of pure skill. One of their own, the third Parma striker, is Gianfranco Zola, a player like countless Italians, given his first football in infancy by a village priest. Zola did not appear to grow exponentially from that childhood, since he is only 5 foot, 3 inches tall. Yet his left foot can impart swerve and spin and breathtaking precision on free kicks — he has scored 18 times in Italy's Serie A matches this season, and the fans swear that Zola puts the ball into the net at least once for every three free kicks he takes.

SURROUND THOSE FORWARDS with the adventurous fullback play of Antonio Benarrivo and Alberto Di Chiara and you have, on a good day, an almost irresistible Parma impetus. And Arsenal must, in addition, subdue the creative playmaking in midfield of Gabriele Pin, the aging, slender fellow cast aside by major clubs and yet able to conjure up moves of marvelous, flowing invention.

Against all of that, Arsenal arrived in Copenhagen wounded. The team's vital midfield triumvirate, John Jensen, had planned a triumphant homecoming to the country of his birth. He had gradually blended his Danish craft with the pragmatic needs of Arsenal. He had held the Arsenal team together, so much so that its defense had conceded only five goals in eight European matches. Ironically, Jensen was kicked while playing for Denmark in a friendly international match against Hungary last week, and the injuries have not mended, and he will be a spectator on Wednesday.

So, for other reasons, is Arsenal's own Asprilla, the center-forward Ian Wright. This player, high on petulance but with such a gift for goal scoring, had found the net 82 times in 126 games in the red and white Arsenal colors. He was a one-man scoring machine, an inspiration to his teammates. But two moments of madness, silly and unnecessary foulplay, cost him a suspension for what was, potentially, the most exciting night of his professional career.

Without him, Arsenal must dig deep into the glory of its players' fighting spirit. It is embodied in Tony Adams, a 6-foot-3 inch athlete at the heart of the English team's defense, a man who will neither rest nor allow his colleagues any respite, in trying, first of all, to deny the opposition, then to grind it down, finally to strike when the opponents are weary.

It sounds like the irresistible force meeting up with the immovable object. Fair enough, sport is about both kinds, and if we could conjure up the ideal contest to watch on a rainy night in a city of dreams such as Copenhagen, this might be it.

Rob Hughes is on staff of The Times.

Cup Tickets Go Quickly

NEW YORK — Nineteen World Cup matches have already sold out, and with all tickets for 11 games Sunday on the first day of widespread single-game sales and three more selling out Monday.

No tickets are left for matches involving Italy, Ireland, Mexico and Norway.

Officials said that more than 100,000 of the about 450,000 single-game tickets were sold Sunday.

Three matches sold out Monday: Colombia-United States on June 22 in Pasadena, California; Nigeria-Greece on June 30 in Foxboro, Massachusetts, and the July 2 second-round game in Washington.

Tickets remained available Monday for 32 matches, including all price categories for all games in Dallas and Pontiac, Michigan.

A French court handed down prison terms of as long as 10 months and fined 17 supporters of Paris St. Germain for attacking policemen during a match last year.

The stiffest sentence, 15 months in prison, was issued in absentia to a suspect who remains at large.

Four young men were sentenced to 10 months in prison and placed on a three-year probation during which they are forbidden to go near a stadium where a soccer match is being played.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	18	7	.720	—
New York	15	9	.625	2 1/2
Toronto	14	11	.560	4
Detroit	9	16	.359	8 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	13	10	.565	—
Chicago	12	11	.520	1 1/2
Minnesota	11	12	.476	2 1/2
Kansas City	11	13	.458	3
Seattle	10	13	.435	3 1/2
Los Angeles	9	14	.393	4 1/2
Oakland	8	17	.320	7 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	15	9	.625	—
Miami	13	10	.565	1 1/2
Florida	12	11	.520	2 1/2
New York	12	12	.500	3
Philadelphia	12	14	.460	4 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	13	9	.591	—
St. Louis	12	10	.545	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	12	11	.520	2 1/2
Houston	12	11	.520	2 1/2
Chicago	4	17	.281	9 1/2

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	12	12	.500	—
Colorado	11	13	.458	1 1/2
Los Angeles	11	14	.440	2 1/2
San Diego	7	19	.269	6 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	8	10	.444	—
Detroit	10	8	.556	1 1/2
Los Angeles	10	8	.556	1 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	8	10	.444	—
Detroit	10	8	.556	1 1/2
Los Angeles	10	8	.556	1 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team
